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VOL. XIII NO. 165— BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th July	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x ..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA* ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINAx ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. CHINA 31st March (extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

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First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September

The Rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions.....£120
To Marseilles and Back.....£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	3,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
11th July	KIDDERPORE	5,334	
21th ,,	JEYPORE*	5,318	
4th Aug.	NAGPORE	5,283	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA ..	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA.

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

15th July	BARODA ..	Buereh via Karachi & P. G. Ports	
17th ,,	VASNA ..	Buereh via Karachi.	
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.	

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th June	15th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	24th July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	27th July	10th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	10th Aug.	29th Aug

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru.	C. Fujita	5,750	1 July	12 July
Argun Maru	T. Inoue	6,669	11 July	24 July
Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5,220	28 July	9 Aug.
*Bingo Maru	H. Chiba	6,024	3 Aug.	9 Aug.

*Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

Results for 1924.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about .... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a finid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

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No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

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The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

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New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force -	,,	86	,,
Income - - -	,,	4	,,
Assets - - -	,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

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Hospital Assistant,
Railway Dispensary, *Toungoo*,
LOWER BURMA.

Dated 9-1-03.

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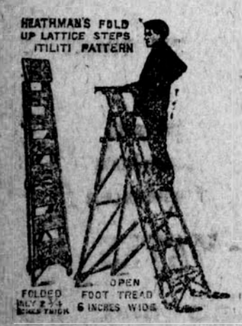

Particulars from

BALSARA & Co.

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MONEY MARKET.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Easier conditions prevailed in the money market during the week, with call money placed at as low a rate as 2 3/4 per cent. The rate for fixed deposit for one to three months is about 3 per cent. and six months 4 per cent.

It is generally believed that if the influx of funds into the Imperial Bank continues as at present the bank rate may be lowered to 3 per cent. This would really be justified in view of the cash position of the Imperial Bank, whose statement dated the 3rd July, 1925 shows a cash balance of Rs. 34.48 crores as against Rs. 20.67 crores about this time last year. The percentage in this statement is 35.32 which shows an increase of .79 over the previous week, while the percentage last year war 21.18. Loans and Inland bills discounted have dropped by Rs. 24.80 lacs and Rs. 8.90 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are up by Rs. 1.83 lacs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 146.81 lacs due, probably, to the usual withdrawals at the beginning of the month, while other deposits show an increase of Rs. 108.92 lacs. The bank rate continues at 4 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market rates have been generally firm with a rise in the price of six per cents. and per cent. Loans. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper has somewhat improved and closes at Rs. 62/11. 5 per cent. Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, are both quoted at Rs. 99/15. 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1925 and 1928, were placed at Rs. 103/4 and Rs. 105/10. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, have advanced to Rs. 101/10 and Rs. 102/6, 1930 are quoted at Rs. 104/6 and 1932 at Rs. 105/7. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 109/8.

The Currency figures as at 30th June 1925 show an increase of Rs. 171.47 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 178.24 crores. Silver coins and bullion have advanced by Rs. 162.42 lacs and Rs. 9.10 lacs respectively, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores. The ratio of the metallic reserve to circulation is 56.7.

Shortly after his return to India, The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member of the Government met separately and held discussions with committees representing The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay Millowners' Association and Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau. In each instance the Chairman of the committee in addressing him indicated the view point held by the body represented on various current problems and asked the Finance Member a number of pertinent questions in connection therewith. Sir Basil's replies are of particular interest, reflecting as they undoubtedly do Government's attitude on certain current financial and economic problems.

Among other things, the Finance Member discussed the effect of the gold standard in Great Britain. He mentioned that the best opinion in England holds that the return to parity between the pound sterling and the dollar is already fully justified by the relative level of English and American prices, as reflected in the ease with which the transaction to the gold standard has been effected in the London money market.

He believes that if the co-operation between the central Banks foreshadowed at the Genoa Conference comes into effect, it will be possible to entirely avoid the violent fluctuations in gold prices which disturbed the world to such a marked degree since the war. He is of the opinion that gold should now become an even more stable standard than it was before the war.

With regard to the Indian exchange operations of the Government of India he definitely declared that Government has no intention of acquainting the market with their plans regarding how or when purchases are to be made, as the prime purpose of Government is to effect remittances at the most favourable rate. He further stated that Government are engaged in operations exactly similar to those carried out by private individuals and companies, and like them, do not think it desirable to proclaim the exact state of their remittance programme.

He accused the Chamber of making a fetish of the 1s. 4d. ratio and gave detailed arguments against the immediate or even gradual return to the statutory level. He pointed out that the postponement for 12 months of the institution of a Currency Committee was made with the interest of India and not the convenience of the London money market in mind. Regarding the exchange rate he stated that Government are unwilling in the present circumstances to contemplate a rise to 1s. 7d. or 1s. 8d. which would adversely affect the interests of the produces. To quote him exactly in this connection: "I may therefore say, without prejudice, to the findings of the Currency Commission or Committee, that we have no desire, in the present circumstances, to see a further rise, that is, a rise above 1s. 6 3/16d. which would be approximately the upper gold point if exchange were stabilised at 1s. 6d."

In business circles the announcement by the Finance Member with regard to exchange is considered as satisfactory, and it should, once for all, settle the unfounded hope of a reversal to 1s. 4d. At the same time, his declaration that Government does not desire to see a rise above 1s. 6 3/16d. unless present conditions changed materially, and is in possession of ample reserve to check any sudden rise, ought to reassure both exporters and importers. The rupee like any other commodity must be governed by the economic law of supply and demand and there cannot therefore be a magical ratio arbitrarily fixed. A gold mint with a gold currency is possibly the most desirable expedient but these can only be established when hoarding of the metal stops and the use of currency notes and the banking habit become more prevalent in India.

In our opinion no alteration in the statutory ratio of 2sh. should be made until the findings of the Currency Committee, to be appointed, are known and accepted after due consideration by Government.

Most Bankers and merchants will criticise the Finance Member's refusal to publish details as to sterling purchases. The position of Government is not analogous to that of Bankers, merchants or private parties and it is not generally felt that Government would suffer through making such facts known. At the same time as an action on the part of Government would tend to restore confidence in trade circles in eliminating the feeling of uncertainty which the present practice engenders.

Opinion in Bombay is unanimous in demanding the removal of the cotton excise duty and in urging that, if the whole of the revenue of some Rs. 180 lacs can not be dispensed with at once, it should be diminished by periodic reductions spread over a period of say three years.

EXCHANGE.

In the sterling exchange market rates opened at 1s. 6—1/-6d. for ready T.T. but subsequently improved to 1s. 6—3/32d. with business passing occasionally at 1s. 6¼d. Due to money position, there were good sellers for delivery September/December as against buyers for near position. There were some bills showing in the leading markets—particularly jute bills in Calcutta towards the close. There was a fair enquiry for bullion remittance chiefly for the importation of gold. The Bank's selling rate for ready and July is 1/6-3/22, August/September 1/6-1/8, October 1/6-5/32, November 1/6-3/16 and December/January 1/6-7/32.

It is reported that the Imperial Bank made some purchases in Calcutta for Government account at 1s. 6—1/8d. at which rate they are still buyers.

The dollars sterling quotation during the week under report was fairly steady about dol. 4.86—1/16. French francs are quoted at 103.55, Berlin at 165 and the Italian lira at 132.

GOLD.

The price of gold during the week shows an improvement of about 1-1/2 annas per tola due to the improved daily off-take of some 40,000 tolas. The stock approximates about nine lacs tolas after allowing for the settlement and daily off-take. The price of sovereigns was almost unchanged throughout the week the closing rates being Rs. 13—6—6 for ready and Rs. 13—6—0 for forward. The official price of gold in London was unchanged at 84s. 11-1/2d. but the market rate during the week was 84s. 10-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21—5—3 and Rs. 21—3—9 for ready and 7th July settlement and Rs. 21—5—3 and Rs. 21—4—0 for 5th August settlement. The incoming mail is expectjd to bring £611,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £886,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 66,65,164 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £209,000.

The Transwal gold output for May 1925 amounted to 813,249 fine ounces as compared with 787,519 fine ounces for April 1925 and 809,003 fine ounces for May 1924.

SILVER.

In the silver market prices moved within a narrow range of about 6 annas per 100 tolas After opening at Rs. 72/2 the rate declined to Rs. 71/12, subsequently reacted during the course of the week to Rs. 72/6 but closes at Rs. 71/15. China is reported to have operated bot hways in the local market as well as in London. The daily off-take has improved due to lower levels to some 200 bars but towards the close the demand has somewhat slackened. The stock approximates some 5000 bars. The tone of the market at the close appears steady and the market is not likely to move very much either way. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 32-1/8d. and 31-3/4d. for ready and 32-1/16 d. and 31-3/4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 72/6 and Rs. 71/12 for ready and 10th July settlement and Rs. 72/5 and Rs. 71/12 for 9th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £257,900 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £289,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 3368 bars and Rs. 31,333 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £ 12,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for 3 days during the period under report. Business was generally dull with some decline in the prices of cotton mill shares. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 800-796/4; Century Rs. 342-8—340; Central India Rs. 452/8-450; Crescent Rs. 211/4—212/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 815-813/12; New Great Rs. 315—310; Simplex Rs. 125—120; and Swadeshi Rs. 453/12—445.

The miscellaneous section was dull. Andhra Valleys were quoted at Rs. 452/8 and Tata Hydros were unchanged at Rs. 375. Tata Iron Ordys. and Deferreds have both dropped to Rs. 12/12 and Rs. 46/4. Bombay Trams are placed at Rs. 95. Cement shares are unchanged, Bundis quoting at Rs. 7, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 40 and Deferreds at Rs. 100. The inquiry for railway shares continues with more buyers than sellers, Gujarat being quoted at Rs. 82, Central Provinces at Rs. 110/8xd; Sindh Light at Rs. 155 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 637/8.

Bank shares were generally steady. Imperial Banks are quoted at Rs. 1425 with contributories at Rs. 371/4. Bank of India shares are unchanged at Rs. 73 and those of the Central Bank are quoted at Rs. 23.

Jute shares in the Calcutta market were steady following a rise in the price of Hessians from Rs. 17 to Rs. 18/4.

Testimony— of interest to every MORRIS OWNER

SALISBURY, WILTS
2/1/1925

Messrs. C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd.
Wakefield House, Cheapside, E.C.2.

Dear Sirs,

I should like to thank your department for recommending "AA." CASTROL oil for my "Morris Cowley." Since I have run on this oil my engine has had more power on hills and much better acceleration. I can also keep up a high speed for hours on end without the engine getting hot

You are welcome to use this letter in any way you like as I think it only right that other Morris owners should know.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) S. T. BUTT.

This letter was entirely unsolicited, and indeed only bears out the experience of hundreds of other happy Morris Owners who have found in

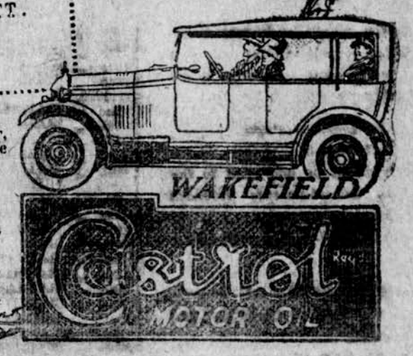
WAKEFIELD CASTROL
the ideal lubricant

The unfailing reliability of the Morris Engine is such that little attention is needed beyond periodical decarbonisation.

Even this is seldom necessary if Wakefield Carbonless A.A. Motor Oil is used, which in addition will reduce bearing and cylinder wear to the minimum, so ensuring that your Morris will be running as well two or three years hence as it does to-day.

It is interesting to note that in the longest official trial ever run by a car, this same oil was used, and 25,000 miles were covered by a 19.6 Crossley at a rate of 5,114 m.p.g.

The engine was not decarbonised during this immense distance, and samples of oil taken from the sump at the end of the trial showed that the viscosity was practically unchanged.



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Branches: Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Karachi, Rangoon & Colombo.

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2nd quality serves the same purpose as J. B. L. Price Rs. 28
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GROSSMITH'S
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has a wonderfully refreshing odour of invigorating quality. Don't merely ask for Eau de Cologne but Grossmith's "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne—the product of nearly a hundred years' continuous improvement. Magical in relieving headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves.

Ask also for "Golden Still" Eau-de-Cologne TOILET SOAP, BATH SOAP, BATH CRYSTALS, and TOOTH POWDER.

Of all Chemists & Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
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Representative: WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

When the slightest exertion
it means that you are "run-down"
nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest
certify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk
food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under
circumstance. It is most palatable
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Horlick's
Malted Milk

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SPECIAL
CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT
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ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

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PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

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Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A HINDOO COMPOUNDER for Bombay. Excellent pay and Prospects. Apply Box No. 881, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R1429

WANTED—Applications for work from Town Duty Refund Dalals are hereby invited. Apply stating terms and conditions before 18th instant to Box No. 884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1438

WANTED.—A COMPETENT MAN for the post of Wahimatdar, experienced in revenue work. Pay between Rs. 60 and 80 according to qualifications. Apply with testmonials to:—REVENUE COMMISSIONER, Mangrol State, Kathiawar.
A. R. 23667

WANTED—As an INSTRUCTOR a B.E., on Rs. 125/- p.m. Apply MANAGER, Civil Engineering College, Ambala City, Punjab.
A R1432

WANTED.—Experienced LIBRARIAN strong in accounts for Railway Institute, Bhopal. Pay Rs 25/- to 30/- according to qualifications. Matric preferred. Apply with testimonials to:—HONORARY SECRETARY, Indian Institute, G. I. P. Ry., BHOPAL.
A R1431

WANTED—TUTOR and TUTORESS, preferably husband and wife to coach small boys and girls respectively in a respectable family for up-country near Benares. Tutor must be experienced graduate knowledge of speaking Hindi necessary for both. Adequate salary with free lodging. Meet personally or apply to SINHA SIRDAR GRIHA, Carnac Road, Bombay, by 20th July.
A R1436

SITUATIONS WANTED.

PROFESSIONAL JOURNALIST desires SITUATION in English Newspaper Office. FIRST-CLASS Honours Graduate, knowing Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati. TRAVELLED throughout India Apply Post Box 2137, Bombay.
B R1391

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

TWO BLOCKS are TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos Rent Rupees 225/-. 175 Raval buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R1434

TO SUB-LET—A portion of Office Room in Business Locality. Rent Cheap Apply Box No. 883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1437

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED.—An old LANCASHIRE or CORNISH BOILER for storage of Crude oil to hold 15 to 20 tons of Crude oil. Boiler shall be tested to hold water for 8 days without leaking. Apply stating cost F. O. R. Sukkur Bunder Station to the Undersigned. J. D PHERWANI, Chief Officer and Engineer, Sukkur Municipality.
K 23682

HOTELS.

LONAVLA INTERNATIONAL HOTEL —Close to Station, Excellent Management Food. Scenery, delightful during monsoon: Excellent opportunity for Motorists and those visiting Poona during Races, en route.
H1383

FINANCIAL.

WANTED Rs. 400/- on jewelled security. Please write Box No. 885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1439

A GENTLEMAN wants to advance from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 5,00,000 on first mortgage of immoveable property. Brokers should not apply. Apply Box No. 882, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1435

WANTED—PARTNERS for every town with Rs. Five capital. Profitable scheme. Apply Box No. 888, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."
R R1443

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 10,000 in the most popular Marathi Weekly Paper called "Mouj" and its Mouj Printing Bureau. The whole concern is worth Rs. 15,000 at present. Rs. 250 as profits per month guaranteed without any the least responsibility. Apply MOUJ OFFICE, Khatao Makanji's Wadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
R R1425

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING taught for Rs. 20 by Expert. Apply Box No. 887. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1441

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

RUNNING DISPENSARY, situated in best locality near Girgaon-Bhuleshwas to be given over either wholesale or part payment instalments. Good scope for medical practice. Present Doctor retiring. Immediately apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1440

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1111

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, 27th May, 1925.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1925, to WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1925, both days inclusive.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
W. LAMB, (Offg.).
Managing Governors.
C23450

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that have dispensed with the services of Mr. E. F. LOBO, who had been temporarily engaged for collecting the advertisement bills of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., (The 'Bombay Chronicle") from the 1st inst. All our clients are, therefore, requested not to make any payments to the said Mr. Lobo on our account.

For The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.
N. H. BELGAMWALA.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23360.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., Badham Pile Building, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 14th July, 1925, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ended 31st December, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th July to 28th July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C23685

TO SAVE VALUABLES
USE
SPARLING LOCKS
obtainable from
THE SPARLING PATENTS
ALIGARH.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai TARABAI, wife of Laxmidas G. Tejpal, heir and legal representative of Bai VELBAI, widow of Lalji Cooverji and Mortgagee in possession of the lands hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder mentioned has contracted to sell to our client free from all encumbrances the said lands hereditaments and premises in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 8th day of July, 1921, and made between Goolam Hoosein E. Ganjawalla of the one part and the said Bai Velbai, widow (since deceased) of the other part.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest and claim in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to us the undersigned, at our office, at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Quit or Ground rent land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the West side of Bazar Gate Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 167.48 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 583-584, New No. 5698, Old Survey No. 194 and New Survey No. 8673, Cadastral Survey No. 1321 of Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2214 Street No. 26c 34 Dwarkadas Street 62-64 Bazar Gate Street and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Navnitlal Purshottamdas, on or towards the East by the Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the South by the Dewji Dwarkadas Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Ranchordas Jadhavji.

Dated the 13th day of July, 1925.
MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C23684

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TRICUMDAS KALIANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the property hereinafter described free from all incumbrances by an agreement dated the 11th day of July, 1925.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property described below either by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, use, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the tenements and dwelling house and all trees of every kind standing thereon and lying and being at Malad in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement about 1883 square yards and bearing Seth-Per-Seth (Survey) No. 51, Dheffaras 4 1/4 rice seeds, fares 2 3/4¼in. shape 9-9 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of Maturadas Topan Sheth Bhate, on the West by the land of Motilal Jagjivan Dane, on the North by a compound and beyond it Cattle stall and on the South by public Road and beyond it Endale Lake.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1925.
Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C23686

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with sections 88 and 167 of the Sea Custom Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 14th July, 1925 at 2-30 p.m. at the New Custom House Ballard Road, the following goods.

Wearing apparel, household linen, picture post cards, wines and spirits, perfumery and toilet requisites, silver and platedware toys, wireless accessories, empty bottles, empty kerosine oil tins, and cases and wooden cases, cigarette cases and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & CO.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FACTORY OWNERS AND DEALERS IN MACHINERY, HARDWARE AND METAL.

AUCTION SALE of Button, Utensils, etc., Manufacturing Machinery, Hardware and Metal of the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Ltd., situate at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel next to the Crescent Mills.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the concerned entire Machinery of the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Ltd., situate at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, next to the Crescent Mills comprising 30 and 50 H.P. small and large oil engines, crude oil engines, 3 to 12 feet lathes drilling, shaving and sloting machines, automatic presses, shaftings, pulleys, flat shearing machines, circle cutting machines, grinding and finishing machines, beams, iron and wood and scales, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will receive offers in writing for the sale of 2,000 two thousands cwts. Brass Scrap consisting of Pure Brass Cups. Intending purchasers may offer for any quantity. Offers may be sent by registered post so as to reach the undersigned at 1 p.m. on or before Wednesday the 29th July—1925 or may be delivered personally to the undersigned on or before that date; every offer must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., the balance must be paid immediately after the offer is accepted. Intending purchasers will have to make a declaration that he or they will not store or deal in the said brass scrap within the limits of the Poona City and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. Samples can be obtained from the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

presents

For the second week at the expressed desire of our numerous patrons

THE PICTURE THAT HAS WON THE HEARTS OF PICTURE GOERS

"WHERE THE NORTH BEGINS"

Starring

RIN—TIN—TIN

A WARNER BROS. CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN.

(6 Reels)

BRIDE AND GLOOM

(MONTY BANKS COMEDY)

PATHE GAZETTE.

Showing all this week

AT 6, 8 AND 10 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

THIS WEEK

Indian Pictures Corporation's Film

SHRI VATSA CHINTA.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT

NEW YORK, July 11.

Cotton:—Interest is rapidly becoming centred on new crop progress and the wide fluctuations of the past week may be attributed almost entirely to the effect of weather news on sentiment. An active covering movement, inspired by reports of renewed drought, was followed by almost equally active profit taking and short selling as a result of beneficial rains which occurred over a large part of the belt. The consensus of opinion is that since the last Government condition report was compiled crop prospects have slightly improved and with this view we are inclined to concur. However, insufficient weight appears to be given to the fact that, in Texas, a very large area, estimated to have produced last year upwards of 2,000,000 bales, is still lamentably short of sub-soil moisture. If this deficiency is not compensated for by well-distributed rains during the Summer, a small yield in that extremely important region must inevitably result. Official figures show that the total Texas rainfall during the eight months ending May 31st was only 10.26 inches as compared with normal of 19.83 inches.

Reports from domestic dry goods markets continue to be pessimistic. The recent hot weather has resulted in an active retail distribution of seasonable fabrics, but the demand for staple goods continues to be limited and increasing efforts are being made to adjust production to consumers' requirements. The Government report on domestic mill consumption during May, which will be issued within the next few days, is expected to approximate 550,000 bales which will compare with 597,104 in April, 413,967 in May, 1924, and a five years average of 502,450. Impressed by the record acreage and by the favourable outlook, spinners, both here and in Europe show but little interest in new crop cotton, preferring to await further developments in the hope that better opportunities for the purchase of their requirements may be offered.

Statistics continue to indicate that there will be a very small carry-over and, bearing in mind the many dangers to which the new crop may be exposed, it appears imprudent to anticipate any decided increase in yield until most of these dangers have been eliminated. In our opinion, present prices discount to a considerable extent, the bearish aspects of the situation, particularly as there is unlikely to be any selling pressure of importance, except for speculative account, until the new crop movement commences. We feel, therefore, that although nervous markets are likely to continue until more definite ideas of next season's yield can be formed, the best course to adopt is that of making conservative purchases on the scale down with a view to taking moderate profits.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 13.

A further drop of 18 to 13 points in New York futures was reported yesterday. The market declined on some long liquidation on reports of rains in Oklahama and Texas. Liverpool was reported 16 to 14 points down. The decline was due to reports of rains.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 11th instant as under:—

"Market declined on private reports of rain in draught area of Texas."

For the last three days the American markets have reported a rather downward tendency which has been attributd to the fact that the drought area of Texas has after all been to some extent relieved by private reports of rains there. Taking the present outlook based on the all-round condition of the crop in America and the so far favourable weather prospects in this country we are inclined to believe that present prices are still high and would recommend operating on the "bear" side.

Owing to continued lower advices from America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Re. 1 1-2 lower with Broach July/August at Rs. 449/-, and advanced to Rs. 451/- on Bazar operators buying, and after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 449/-. Whilst April-May opened at Rs 416/- and eased to Rs. 415/- on Moderate selling by Exporters and Commission Houses. Again going up to Rs. 416/- on scattered buying the market closed easier at Rs. 414/- on Bazar operators selling on Liverpool opening quotations being reported lower than expected. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 414/- and closed easier at Rs. 412 1.2 on selling by Bazar operators and Commission Houses.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 390/- and going up to Rs. 391/- closed at Rs. 389 on moderate selling by Shroffs. Bengal July and January were nominally quoted Rs. 376/- and Rs. 350/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was easier on Saturday last with moderate demand, and about 4,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day only 100 bales Punjab American ware tendered and the total tenders upto date are 400 bales saw ginned and 100 bales Punjab-American, and 500 bales Bengal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	412½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	448
Fully Good Bengal Decr/Jan	350
Fully Good Bengal July	377
Fine Oomra Decr/Jan.	388

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab Superfine 410; Fine 400; F. Good 380; Good 370.

M. G. Kadi/Viramgam Superfine 472; Fine 462; F. Good 452; Good 442.

M. G. Dhollera: Superfine 465; Fine 455; F. Good 445; Good 435.

M. G. Punjab/Americans: Superfine 500; Fine 490. F. Good 480; Good 470.

M. G. Broach: Superfine 487; Fine 477; F Good 467; Good 457.

M. G. Southerns: F. Good 438 Good 428, F. G. Fair 418.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 13.

Fully Good Broach April/May	414
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	449
Fully Good Bengal Decr/Jan	350
Fully Good Bengal July	376
Fine Oomra Decr/Jan.	389

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

July 13.

NEW YORK MARKET 11th JULY.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.78	Oct.		23.60	—18
23.31	Jan.		23.15	—16
23.61	Mar.		23.45	—16
23.87	May.		23.74	—13

New York spot on 10th July, 24.30 —; New Orleans 23.65 —10.

New York spot on 11th July, 24.10 —20; New Orleans 23.50 —15.

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet Saturday market.

October highest 23.72 (10.44 a.m.), lowest 23.52 (11.39 a.m.), range .20 points,

LIVERPOOL MARKET 11th July.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.12	Jul.			12.96	—11
12.68	Oct.	12.59—09		12.53	—15
12.55	Jan.	12.45—10		12.41	—14
12.58	Mar.			12.41	—14
	Egyptian				
23.70	Nov.			22.55	—15
22.60	Jan.			22.45	—15

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-15 a.m.: Heavy rains Galveston dist, light rains San Antonio, scattered showers Oklahoma.

(2) Cabled 12-20 p.m.: Recent longs liquidating on rain cables.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, July 13

(Bombay Quotations at 3 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	465/70	450	416 1/4
			D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	410/20		391 1/2
Bengal M. G. Fine	400/02		
„ M. G. F. G.	385/87	378	353
Khandesh Black leaf	370/380		
Khandwa-Sanavad	395/405		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	380/400		
Harda	375/425		
Ujjain	370/425		
Parbhani Purna.	395/405		
Nander.	395/405		
Wardha/Warora	435/40		
Nagpur Katol	440/45		
Adoni	415/20		
Sindh/American	480/85		
Sangli Mira)	435/40		
Bagalkot	423/30		
Coompta	435/55		
Tirupur	490/495		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	446/50		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	435/40		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 10-7-25	9320000	6820000
„ Yesterday do	2000	4000
Exports to date do	7995000	5672000
Stock at Ports 10-7-25	321000	228000
„ Interior Towns. do	191000	234000
„ Liverpool do	739000	436000
Visible Supply 4-7-25	1445000	1053000
Quantity in Sight do	14498000	11524000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
4638	3474315	3235879	3538747

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 9th July

1924-25	1923-24
14366	20407

Total Stock in Bombay on 9-7-25 6,63,188 B/s last year—7,19,448 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 9th July

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	642978	1065179	759908
China	338490	234366	368732
Japan	1486363	1233700	1666203
Coast-Ports	30295	50189	47678
Total	2498126	2583434	2842521
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	8235	4097	9666
China Japan & Coast ports	75361	9810	13952
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper	
71-13-0	21-5-0	99-11-0	

Bombay, July 13.

Remarks:—12-45 p.m. On Saturday New York declined 18 to 13 points and Liverpool 16 to 14 points.

The local market opened with new Broach at Rs. 416/- and has since declined to Rs. 415½, with old Broach at Rs. 450½, Oomras at Rs. 390½ and Bengals at Rs. 378/- and Rs. 355/- for old and new crops respectively.

Opinion.—We refer our friends to our Weekly Market Report which was published on Friday. We have nothing to add to what was written then.

Sampin closed this morning 333.40, 325.20, and 318.50 for July, October and January, these rates being, 4.70, 7.70 and 5.40 down respectively.

Ready Cotton.—There was a moderate for ready cotton on Saturday.

Marwadi Bazaar Mon. 3.30 p.m. Market:—Weak.

Broach July-August. Rs. 449½, A.-May 1926 Rs. 415½, Oomra D-January Rs. 390. Bengal July, Rs. 377. D-January Rs. 352.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 13.

In full-pressed Bales	11-7-25	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	31	231,591	339,930
Central India	715	334,875	301,549
Barsi and Nagar	—	203,805	204,545
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	96,946	103,811
Berar	981	563,726	645,985
Central Provinces	—	254,382	266,380
Total Oomras	1,727	1,744,725	1,862,200
Dholera	262	305,296	183,067
N.W. Provinces	—	130,771	123,521
Rajputana	115	78,479	89,259
Sind-Punjab	—	360,149	308,145
Broach	376	481,020	307,691
Coompta & Dharwar	1,226	173,961	181,408
Westerns-Northerns	710	90,649	85,575
Cocanada	—	1,550	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	203	31,292	27,878
Persian	—	5,196	8,626
American	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	19	57,933	55,704
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,495	825
Total	4,638	34,74,315	32,35,879

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	11-7-25	1st Sept. to 9th July This year.	Last year
Europe	3,472	642,978	1,065,179
Japan & China	4,450	1,824,853	1,468,126
Coast Ports	—	30,295	50,189
Upcountry by Rail	—	14,260	20,107
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	83,596	13,907
Total	7,922	2,596,082	2,617,808

MESSRS. A. NORDEN'S REPORT.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Cabin Mambadevi, Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents have received the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.,:—

New York, July 11.

"Reported rain in Texas area drought."

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, July 13.

July	12.86—.10
August	12.71—.08
October	12.44—.09
December	12.34—.07
January	12.32—.09

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, July 13.

November	23.45—.10

London, July 11 Cuban Sugar 12. June/July value.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th July 1925:—

Cotton	4628	Bales.
Wheat	3526	Cwts.
Linseed	2570	„
Rape etc.	224	„
Gingellyseed	420	„
Peppyseed	8	„
Groundnuts	967	„
Castorseed	1222	„
Rice	64865	„
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	42	„
Juwar	Nil	
Masur	Nil.	
Barley	232	„
Bajri	283	„
Coal	328	Tons.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, July 13.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	0 15 9
Century	0 15 6
E. D. Sassoon	0 14 9
Elphinstone	0 14 9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—	
Standard per lb.	1 4 6
Century per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 5 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 4 9
Textile per lb.	1 5 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 4 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 2 9
Swan per lb.	1 4 0
Finlay per lb.	1 4 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 3
Pearl per lb.	1 5 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 4 6
Long Cloth × Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 4 9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 4 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 4 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 4 9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 3 0
David per lb.	1 2 6
Tata per lb.	1 2 3
Edward Morar per lb.	1 3 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 2 0
Western Mill per lb.	1 4 6
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 4 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 3
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 8 0
Phoenix per piece	5 8 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 8 0
Pearl Pabaney 25 per piece	5 10 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 0 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 0 0
Bombay United per piece	6 8 0
Black Check:—	
Testile per piece	—.—.—
E. D. Racheal per piece	—.—.—
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	10 6 0
Hindustan	11 0 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 3 6
Textile	1 3 9
Spring (Merchant)	1 3 9

METAL REPORT.

London, July 11.

Tin Block £258 3/4

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, July 13.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	1	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 13.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	62 8 0
Copper, American	2	62 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchtuka joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Ktai		67 8 0
Lead, country		28 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54 8 0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 8 0

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 13.

Market opened firm, at rates about Rs. 5 to 7-8 higher than Saturday's closing rates. But it sagged a little, owing to profit-taking. At closing time market again went up.

To-day Bombay Dyeing were transacted at much higher rates, on account of the company being rumoured to have made a profit of Rs. 12 lakhs and the possibility of an ad.interim dividend of Rs. 25.

Tata Defd. went up to Rs. 62-8 an closed at Rs. 60-10. Burma old and new, Imperial Bank and Andhra-valleys remained firm. Good monsoon reports and transactions of about 22,000 bales of cloth at Rs. 1.3 to 1-4 are likely to keep up the present firm tone.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Cank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	45
Central	25	1½	23
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	79
Imperial	500	40	1435
Imperial Contributory	125	10	376 4
Union	72	..	3 11
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7-2
Central India Mining	10	4-8	28
Indian Cement O.	350	..	26 4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	40
Katni Cement D.	40	..	100
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	48
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	827 8
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	111 8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	640
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	71 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	170
Scindia Steam	30	140	6 2
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	2 p.c.	500
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	815
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	95
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	887 8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	860
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	..	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	370
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	750
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	645
New P'ince of Wales	500	61	830
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	132 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	12-8	360
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	85
Burma Corporation	% 10	0-6	9 1
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	6	4 2
	Sh. 8	..	
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	17-8	225
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	100
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	335
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	645
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	80
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	30 2
Tata Iron Pref. @	100	..	93
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	60 10
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	18 8
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	21
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	8 12
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Bezar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	400
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	813 12
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	35
Century	100	20	356 4
Central India O.	100	16	457 8
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	106 4
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	6	213 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	350
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	575
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	1 1 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15	300
Edward Sassoon	200	..	160
Elphinstone O.	100	..	22 8
Emperor Edward	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	25	825
Finlay	100	20	125
Framjee Pwetit	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	102 8
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	906
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	220
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	330
Indian Woollen	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	90
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	78 12
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4550
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	35
Madhowji Dharams	100	..	200
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2900
Mathvradas	100	..	136 4
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	125
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	115
New City of Bombay	100	10	210
New Great Eastern	200	10	320
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	67
Pearl	250	12	473 12
Phoenix	100	15	459
Planet	100	..	20
Premier	100	..	60
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	35
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapur	1,000	1200	9300
Simplex	250	..	125
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	80
Standard	500	100	1330
Swadeshi	100	18	467 8
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	70
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1850
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	390
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	400
Bombay Dyeing	805	815	810	816-4
Century	352-8	357-8	353-12	358-12
Central India	457-8	—	..	458-12
Colaba Land	..	..	..	106-4
Crescent	210	215	212-8	213-12
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	160
Fazulbhoy	810	825	812-8	825
Finlay	..	..	..	125
Globe	..	..	..	50
Gokak	..	..	..	102-8
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	220
Indore Malwa	391-4	390	—	—
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1050
Madhowjee	..	..	..	200
Mathuradas	..	..	..	130
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	125
Mysore	..	..	..	115
New Great	317-8	..	..	300
Pabaney	..	..	..	300
Pearl	463-12	471 4	..	471-4
Phoinix	..	..	..	450
Simplex	..	..	..	125
Swadeshi	452-8	..	..	458-12
Swan Mills	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill	..	..	..	70

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	132-8
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	71-4
Bombay Tram Co., Ord.	..	..	..	195
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	7-2
Indian Cement	..	..	..	28
Central India Mining	..	..	..	28
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	40
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	48
Tata Hydro	890	893-12	887-8	891-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	..	..	16-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	58-12	62-8	60-10	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 10.

	Rs. a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69 10
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87 0
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95 10
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100 0
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99 15
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103 2
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 9
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101 11
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102 6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104 6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104 14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105 7
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109 8
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974	76 8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974	76 8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	76 0
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49	101 0
6 per cent. Municipal due 1954	102 8

MARKET QUIET BUT STEADY.

SUGAR MARKET.

July 13.

Ready Prices have declined by about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5,500 bags, showing a moderate record of off-take.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady but quiet evidencing no change in Saturday's closing Price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Ready, Rs. 15-2 per cwt.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment, June Sh. 14.10 per F. B. H.

Shipment July.-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 15-3 per F. B. H.

Shipment October-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15-10 per F. B. H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 16-2 per F. B. H.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 13.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 11 0
Sattara	No. 10½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42-2	1 4 9
Japan	No. 20	0 14 9
Japan	No. 32	1 1 9

LINSEED.

London, July 11.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July/August sellers £21/15.

Tone—Firm holders—not much doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.

41 1/8 July sellers

41 1/8 September/October sellers.

Linseed Afloat 51,000 tons.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on Lord Birkenhead's recent speech in the House of Lords. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presiding. Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.

Mass Meeting of Indian Christians to honour Mr. Baptista at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL STUDY CLASS:—The usual weekly class for the study of the Commonwealth of India Bill will be conducted by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow at the offices of the Convention Samiti, Ismail Bdgs., Hornby Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The P. and O. Mail steamer "Chitral" with Mails from London of 9th instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 11th instant.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from Bombay of 27th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at noon on the 12th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Monday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Tuesday morning.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from London of 2nd instant left Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 12th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 12th July to 6 a.m. of 13th idem. Small-pox 1* attack, 1 death; Cholera 1 attack, 1 death; Plague nil attack, nil death; Influenza nil attack, nil death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn). 91. Total mortality this day last year 80.

*Imported from Bandra.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Nominations are invited for nine seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the members of the Byculla District Congress Committee. Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of this District Congress Committee only will be received and accepted in the Committee's office No. 2, Ripon Road, near Paresi Statue, Byculla upto Monday, the 20th July 1925 till 8 p.m. (S.T.).

LECTURE ON GITA.—Shreeman Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar has begun Gita-Pravachan in Hindi with music on the 9th Chapter from Shrimad Bhagwad Gita in Madhav Bag daily from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. (B.T.) from Saturday the 11th to Friday the 17th instant. All are cordially invited to attend. Two musical concerts will be performed on Saturday, the 18th instant in Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

MADANPURA MILL WORKERS' UNION:—On account of slackness in the Textile Industry the Mill-owners are thinking of cutting the wages of the mill workers by 20 per cent from August next. To consider the situation arising out of this policy of the mill-owners a meeting of mill workers residing at Madanpura will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN WORKERS' CHAWLS.—Mr Jhabvala having represented to the Collector of Bombay the case of the thousands of poor workers in the chawls at Worli, among whom it was proposed that a foreign liquor shop should be opened, the Collector informs Mr. Jhabvala that he has refused to sanction the transfer of the foreign liquor to Worli.

CONVENTION SAMITIS.—A meeting of the general body of the Bombay National Convention Samitis will be held to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. at the offices of the Samiti, Ismail Bdgs. Hornby Road, Fort. The President will place before the meeting the programme of work.

A meeting of the general body of the Youth National Convention Samiti, Bombay, will be held to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the same place as above. All the members are requested to be present.

"SHIVAM MEMORIAL."—A meeting of the friends and co-workers of the late Mr. C. V. P. Shivam was held on Sunday morning last, at the Dadar Congress Office, Mr. J. C. Erunza presiding to consider the further collection of the Shivam Memorial Fund. The Secretary of the Memorial Fund Committee informed the meeting that Rs. 52/8, had been collected up-to-date and promises of about Rs. 70 had been received. After considerable discussion it was resolved that further collections to the fund should be speeded on and that as suggested by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, the memorial to the late Mr. Shivam should take the shape of a prize or one Scholarship in the name of Mr. Shivam (as the funds would permit) to a depressed class student of a depressed class school.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.—The English Training Class annually held under the auspices of the Central Co-operative Institute will be held this year in the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building of the Central Co-operative Institute from the 18th of July and will last for ten days, with two lectures per day in the evening 5-20 to 6-30 p.m. and 6-40 to 7-40 p.m.

HIGH COURT

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

A SHOCKING MURDER.

SEQUEL TO DISPUTE OVER A ROOM.

A shocking tale of a brutal murder was related on Monday morning before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla and a special jury at the High Court Sessions when Keshav Kondiba Devkar, a Maratha aged 35, was put up ono the charge of having committed the murder of one Murlidhar on 31st March last.

Mr. J. B. Kanga the Advocate-General with Mr. Vicaji Bar-at-Law appeared for the Crown, while Mr. M. K. Azad Bar-at-Law defended the accused.

The deceased Murlidhar, his nephew Gangaram the accused and his wife and seven others were residing in a two-room tenement on the first floor of a building at Parmanand Wadi Girgaon. It appeared that frequent quarrels occurred between the accused and the deceased over the right of the occupancy of the room, each trying to get rid of the other. The climax was reached on the morning of May, 29th last. On the night previous the accused and his wife slept in the inner room as usual, while the deceased slept outside on some wooden boxes. When the day drawned, all the persons excepting Murlidhar woke up and went to their work. Gangaram the nephew of the deceased, went out to take his bath. Returning half an hour later, he found the door of the inner room closed from inside. He knocked at the door, but there was no response. h looked in through the ventillators, when he niticed the accused washing his hands in the inner room. The door was subsequently opened by the accused who walked out with his wife. Anxious to know what had happened to Murlidhar, who had not got up, Gangaram then walked up to the boxes outside, and removed the covering from his uncle, when he was shocked by a ghastly sight. Murlidhar's head had been smashed to pieces, and he was lying dead in a pool of blood. Gangaram at once ran out to fetch the police who arrived on the scene and arrested the accused.

Dr. Thornton, Police Surgeon, deposed that the injuries on the deceased could have been caused by a "masala" (currey) stone that was produced in court.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle the Coroner stated that the accused had volunteered a statement at the Coroner's Court which he had taken down. The accused referred to the frequent quarrels that took place between himself and the deceased, and said that the latter had threatened to kill him with a knife if he did not quiet the room. He had, therefore, killed him to prevent him from carrying out his threat.

The case is proceeding.

ROBBERY AND RAPE.

ABDUCTION BY DECEIT.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla and a common jury, Dhondu Mahadeo, Govind Appa and Ganpat Baloo were put up on charges of robbery and rape committed on a young girl aged 15 named Dhondibai.

Mr. S. B. Bawaji, Bar-at-law appeared for the prosecution, while Dr. Daruwalla appeared for the second accused.

Dhondibai was married to one Vithu 5 years ago, and came down to live with him in Bombay on her reaching puberty in February last. The first accused was a friend of Vithu. On 31st March last, they both went out for a walk at Worli where they fell out over some matter. Vithu then returned to his room at Parel and after taking his meals went to the house of his mistress Sakhubai. During his absence at about 9 p.m. the first accused went to his room and represented to his wife Dhondibai that her husband had been severely assaulted by some ruffians and was lying in a hospital where she was called by him. He also asked her to put on all her ornaments which might be useful in any emergency. Trusting in his *bona fides*, she did so and accompanied him, and on the way they were joined by the other two accused. They then took her to a dry ditch near the Century Mills where they took out all her ornaments, and outraged her modesty. The culprits then absconded leaving her there. Dhondibai then wanted to go home, but as she could not find the way in the dark, she took shelter with a Bhaiyya during the night. The next morning she returned home and told her husband about the outrage. A complaint was lodged with the police, and the accused were arrested. Some of the ornaments were also recovered from a Marwari with whom they were pledged by the accused.

As regards the motive of the crime, it was alleged that the accused were instigated by Sakhubai, mistress of Vithu.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the accused.

His Lordship sentenced the first accused to 7 years' hard labour, and the others to 4 years each.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GAMBLING IN LITIGATION.

CHAMPERTY NOT ILLEGAL.

(Before Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Coyaji.)

Basappa. ..... Appellant.

Vs.

Shankarappa ..... Respondent.

This was an appeal against the decree of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, District Judge of Dharwar, who reversed the decision of Mr. B. V. Potdar, Subordinate Judge of Gadag.

The facts are these:—Shiddappa and Basappa were two Hindu brothers owning property as a joint famliy Basappa died, leaving a widow Jrawa. After him Shiddappa died also, leaving a daughter Bhimava. Being the sole survivor, Shiddappa took the whole estate which on his death passed to his daughter Bhimava. In the Record of Rights the name of Irava was entered with the tacit assent of Bhimava who was of full age. Bhimava's husband Mallappa was the brother of Irava and all of them viz., Mallappa, Bhimava and Irava lived together. On the 31st January 1909 Irava sold the land of which she was entered in the Record as occupant to the defendant's father. Mallappa expressly gave his consent by a separate instrument. On 20th October, 1920, the plaintiff bought the interest of Bhimava in the suit land and sued the defendant for possession. The defence was that the plaintiff assisted Irava to sell the land to defendant's father and that Bhimava knew of the transaction and was estopped from contesting it. The trial Judge held Irava had no title to convey to defendant's father and that the plaintiff as a representative of Bhimva had a better title. Accordingly he gave a decree to the plaintiff for possession but without costs as the plaintiff's conduct was reprehensible. On appeal, the District Judge reversed this decision and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs for two reasons. In the first place, the District Judge found the transaction contrary to public policy and declined to give effect to it. Though champerty was not illegal in India, a contract could still be unenforceable, according to the decision of the Privy Council in 1 Indian Appeals 241, if it be an unfair transaction, got up for the purpose of litigation, disturbing the peace of families and carried on from an improper motive. "We have here a sale" observed the District Judge "which is said both by buyer and seller to have been got up for purposes of litigation. It has disturbed the peace of the family. It is an unfair transaction. The plaintiff deliberately encouraged and assisted Irava to sell, although he knew at the time (he says so himself) that Irava had no title. I do not believe that plaintiff has paid Bhimava any consideration. "The second reason which the District Judge gave was this: "Irava was the ostensible owner. Her name was in the Record of Rights. Bhimava was of full age when her father died. She can not have been ignorant of what became of his estate. She chose to keep her rights in the dark. She tacitly invited others to act as if her rights had no existence. She can not look to the courts to help her now; nor can the plaintiff who avowedly knew from the first the true legal aspect of the whole affairs.

The plaintiff appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments, held that though the transaction was not champertous, the plaintiff was prevented, by reason of S.41 of the Transfer of Property Act, from challenging the sale in favour of defendant. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

Mr. H. B. Gumaste appeared for the Appellant. Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the Respondent.

DECREE AGAINST HINDU FATHER.

BINDS SON THOUGH NO PARTY

(Before Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Coyajee.)

Narsinh and others ..... Appellants.

vs....

Appa and others ..... Respondents.

This was an appeal from the decree of Mr. R. B. Milne, District Judge of Kanara who confirmed the decision of Mr. V. B. Halbhavi, Subordinate Judge of Honawar.

The facts are these:—The present plaintiff who was the owner of the suit land gave, it in Mulgeni (permanent lease) to the defendants' ancestors. A condition of the lease was that in default of payment of rent the lease should be forfeited. Default was made for 4 years, whereupon plaintiff brought suit No. 40 of 1916 against 7 defendants and got a decree to the effect that if the defendants failed to pay rent within 3 months they should deliver possession of the lands to the plaintiff. The tenants did not pay the rent and consequently the plaintiff was awarded possession. To this decree the sons of defendant 5 had not been made parties. They had their house in the land in suit; this they refused to vacate as they claimed not to be affected by the decree, and began to take the income. Plaintiff sued to eject them. The defence was that they (sons of the original Def. 5) were not bound by the decree and their tenancy had not been legally terminated.

The trial Judge upheld the defence and dismissed the suit with costs. On appeal, the District Judge confirmed the decision, observing that the sons were not bound by a decree obtained against their father when the father was not sued as manager. The plaintiff appealed to the High Court.

On behalf of the Appellant, Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, contended that the lower courts went wrong in that they supposed that it was necessary to sue the father in his capacity as manager. It was well settled that a father represented the sons in all legal proceedings. In this particular case, the tenancy had been forfeited for non-payment of rent. The forfeiture resulted from the terms of the lease itself. Admittedly rent had not been paid since 1912 and advantage was not taken by anybody of the relief granted by the decree of 1916.

Their Lordships came to the conclusion that the lower courts were wrong and allowed the appeal, decreeing the plaintiff's suit with costs throughout.

BAWLA CASE.

MR. NARIMAN'S QUESTIONS IN LOCAL COUNCIL.

A few questions regarding the Bawla Murder Case, sent by Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, M.L.C., for the ensuing Poona sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, have been accepted by the Government in the following amended form:—

Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether they are aware of the proceedings of the Bawla Trial in the Special Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court held in May last?

(b) whether in view of the disclosures made and the circumstances and facts discovered, they intend to take further action against the person or persons concerned in the conspiracy who were not placed before the court.

(c) If the answer to the above is in the negative, will they be pleased to say why no action is contemplated?

THEFT OF ELECTRIC LAMP SHADES.

Mr. Joshi, Railway Police Prosecuting Officers charged Archibald Macai, befor Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate with the theft of 10 electric lamp shades, a number of electric lamps and some fixtures.

The facts of the case were that on the 5th instant at about 4-45 p.m. the accused was seen going from the platform no 7 to platform No. 8 of the Victoria Terminus with some thing concealed in his hands. A policeman getting suspicious began to chase the accused when the threw down some shades on the ground. The accused was thereupon arrested and further police investigations showed that the accused had removed the ten lamp shades along with other fixtures and electric bulbs from a first-class sleeping saloon of a train waiting at Victoria Terminus.

The accused admitted having committed the offence and pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate in view of six previous convictions, sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH PROM BURNS.

At about 6 p.m. on 27th of May last one Gayadin Algoo (20), a Bhaiya residing at Arthur Road, was cooking food in his hut on an iron shigree when he got a fit with the result that he fell down over the shigree and sustained burns on his head right shoulder and chest. He was removed to J. J. Hospital but he refused to stay as an indoor patient and was discharged. On Sunday at 5-30 p.m. one Bachu Matabadal went to the Agripada Police station and informed the police that Gayadin had died on Sunday afternoon.

The police removed the body to the morgue where an inquest was held by the Coroner. The jury returned a verdict of death by shock following extensive accidental burns.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

MONDAY'S CLOSING RATE

+54

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. to-day stated:

Monday's opening rate.	+ 2
Monday's closing rate.	+54
Liverpool opening	— 5
Liverpool closing	+12

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

On Friday at about 7 a.m. a Thana up-local train was passing between Matunga and Dadar when the driver Mr. Rustomji Framji Daruwala noticed some object lying between the two rails in front of his engine. He stopped the engine but not before two wagon passed over the object. The train was stopped and he found the dead body of an unknown Hindu male aged 25 years. There was blood near the body but it was not fresh. The man seemed to have been dead some time before.

At an inquest held by the Coroner Police Sergeant Green said he had repeatedly seen workmen travelling on the footboards of the local trains between Matunga and Dadar. When the trains arrive at Dadar the workmen get off the footboards but as soon as the trains restart they again get on

The jury returned a verdict of death by the fracture of the skull and other injuries sustained by his having been accidentally run over by an up-local train on the G. I. P. Railway line near Dadar.

BOY'S FATAL FALL FROM ROOF.

At about 1-45 p.m. on Sunday information was received at the Byculla Police station that a boy was found lying dead on a machine in the workshop of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas at Nesbit Road. The police repaired to the scene and ascertained that the deceased boy named Jaga Khandu aged about 16 years went to the workshop with food for the Mucadum who was his relative. After handing over the food he climbed the roof of the workshop to get some Jambul from a tree close by when his foot slipped and he fell on a machine and died on the spot.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to the fracture of the skull.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A TRAP FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL'S WARNING TO PUBLIC.

Ag. Chairman, Bombay Presidency Women's Council writes to say:

It has lately been brought to the notice of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council Management Committee that efforts are being made by certain persons living outside the British territory to entice young girls away from Bombay for wrongful purposes. Lately a suspicious advertisement which appeared in a leading daily paper was answered and found to be a trap for young girls. The Bombay Presidency Women's Council desires therefore to call the attention of all right thinking people to such illicit propaganda and to warn all girls who are taking up new posts wherever these may be to ascertain that such posts are genuine. The Women's Council have a permanent Employment Bureau in the Town Hall, and our Secretary would at any time be prepared to make enquiries about posts for any girl who applies to her

PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL.

BOMBAY HINDU SABHA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Resolutions to the following effect were passed at yesterday's meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Hindu Sabha at Marwadi Vidyalaya:—

This public meeting of the Hindus of Bombay (of all castes and creeds) offers its hearty congratulation to His Highness the Maharaja Chandra Samsherjang Bahadur the Prime Minister of Nepal on his 60th birthday.

This meeting further records its sense of gratitude for the successful and strenuous efforts of His Highness, the Prime Minister of Nepal for making the Kingdom of Nepal progressively prosperous and powerful by devoting all his energies and making every sacrifice.

The meeting further prays God to give His Highness long life to serve the Independent Hindu Banner and adorn it with splendour.

BOMBAY RENT ACTS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has obtained sanction to introduce Bills to amend the Bombay Rent Acts, so as to make them again applicable to the non-residential premises.

Dr. M. B. Velkar M.L.C. has also received a similar sanction.

PATHAN LABOURER MEETS WITH FATAL ACCIDENT.

Fakir Mahomed (35), a Pathan labourer in the Tata Construction Works at Patlus village, was carrying a load of zinc sheets. As the weather was stormy, the load fell off his shoulder and he was knocked down sustaining severe injuries. His legs were fractured. He was brought down to J. J. Hospital on June 27, by his friends and a police constable. When he was admitted into the hospital the exposed surface of the wounds was septic. He died of septic poisoning on the morning of July 11.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

In the share market jutes were steady on the opening and gradually gained strength on speculative buying. A fair amount of business was concluded in the higher denominations at full rates. Towards the afternoon prices appreciated all along the line. In coals and teas there was practically no enquiry apparent in these sections which were more or less neglected. In miscellaneous apart from a better feeling witnessed in Britannia Building and Iron and Midnapore Zemindary there were no fresh features. Rubber issues continued active. Government securities were in good demand. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1-2 per cent. Government paper Rs. 69.10; 5 per cent. bonds 1933 100-2, 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 95.10, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 100, 5 1-2 per cent. war bonds 1928 105.13, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 101.8, do 1930 104-6, do 1932 105.7.

Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 1455.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj Railway 77.

Jutes:—Albion 485, Alliance 620, Anglo-India 436-8, Auckland 280, Bally 247-8, Barnagore 179, Belvedere 535, Budge Budge 445, Caledonian 583, Cheviot 276 8, Clive 41-6, Craig 5, Dalhousie 416, Delta 490, Empire 58-8, Fort William 408, Gouripore ord. 894-8, do pref. 99, Howrah 42-8, Hooghly ord. 78.12 Hukumchand ord. 9.6, Kamarhatty 61-8 Kanknarrah 502-8, Kinnison 1,007 Lansdowne 320, Lawrence 628-8, National 31, New Central 590, Northbrook 57, Nuddea 52-12, Orient 213, Presidency 8-8, Reliance 65, Union 614.

Coals:—Bansjorah 10-2, Burrakur 244 Ghusick and Muslia 12-8, Satpukuria and Asansol 2-14, Standard 49-4, Western 2-14.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord. 6, Britannia Building and Iron 6, Marshalls 2-8, B. I. Corporation ord. 4-4, Ganges Rope 302, Midnapore Zemindary 117.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 31-6, East India 20-12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one eighth pence.—A. P.

SPORTING NEWS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Y. M. C. A. AND G. I. P. DRAW.

After starting with a lead of two goals, the Y. M. C. A. were distinctly unlucky to draw with the G. I. P. Parel on the cooperage on Monday evening. Weather condition hardly permitted football of any dashing time but the meeting of these two teams was not altogether uninteresting, though there was much to be desired in the defensive ranks of both sides.

The Y. M. C. A. were the first to attack and gave the railway backs a trying time. The G. I. P. defence was not easy to pierce and the persistent efforts of the youngmen proved futile till Pitt Puzzled Johnston with a first timer after twenty minutes play. Irvine was the most active forward on the Y. M. C. A. side and his rushes were dangerous. Half time saw the Y. M. C. A. leading by a goal.

With a fine kick from the right wing Morleans increased the Y. M. C. A. lead. The G. I. P. were not to beaten easily and a penalty goal was their first success. A few minutes before the end Spiers tapped the ball into one corner and registered the equaliser.

Teams were:—

Y. M. C. A.—Brearley, McKillop and Haughland, Hudson, James and Chisholm Morleens, Pilt, Irvine, Riches, and Hays Hoare.

G. I. P.—Johnson, vusers and Alcock R. Dorsey, Thompson and Callaghan Major, A. Dorsey, Corr, Spiers and Finnigan.

Referee.—F. W. Thornback.

DAVIS CUP.

DUTCHMAN BEATS FYZEE.

LONDON, July 12.

Noordwyk.—In the remaining matches of the semi-final between Holland and India in the European zone of the Davis Cup competition Diemerkool beat Fyzee 7/5, 6/1, 6/4. The Dutchman was brilliant and Fyzee was overwhelmed. Van Lennep beat Mohanlal 6/2, 6/4, 7/5. Holland has thus defeated India by four matches to one and will meet in the final the winners of England versus France.—Reuter.

DOUBLES SEMI-FINALS.

LONDON, July 13.

At Eastbourne in the semi-final of the European zone of the Davis Cup, the doubles match was played to-day in ideal weather and before a large crowd of spectators when Lacoste and Brugnon beat Godfree and Wheatley in three straight sets, 6/4, 6/4, 6/3.

France has thus won the tie by three matches to nil.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha H. H. Shantokaracharya Shri Bhartikrishna Tirth at Puri: "Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha sends its respectful greetings on the occasion of your Holiness' accession to the Gadi and prays for the revival of true Hindu religion throughout the country."

* * *

Madras, July 13th.—At a meeting of Madras Moslems the Hon. Syed Mahomed Badsha presiding resolutions were passed condemning the action of Government in connection with the scheme of colonising the Andamans.—A. P.

* * *

Yeotmal, July 13th.—A public meeting of Vaidyas and Hakims of the Akola district held at Akola passed a resolution recording its emphatic protest against the remarks made recently by Mr. Gandhi with regard to the two indigenous systems of medicine.—A. P.

* * *

Poona City, July 13th.—At a meeting held here on Saturday under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar to protest against the photo-copying system introduced in the Bombay Registration Department, a resolution was passed requesting Government to stop the photo copying system, to recopy the photo copies in manuscript and to abolish the additional endorsement fee.—A. P.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, if there is a sufficient number of students, commence this year on Monday, the 27th instant. All those wishing to join the Class are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, by 20th July, 1925. A nominal fee of Rs. 5 only will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 2 or 3 months. Lectures will be delivered in the evening at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) twice a week. Certificates are given to the successful candidates at the Examination.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1925.

THE JAPANESE COMPETITON.

The parlous condition of the premier Indian manufacturing industry has of late directed considerable attention to the factors which affect its fortunes and among those mentioned as accounting for the present intense depression, none occupies so prominent a place as the competition of Japanese goods with the products of Indian mills. Time was when, as one of the European travellers of the early seventeenth century observed, "there was not a man, woman or child from the Cape of Good Hope to the eastern most islands of Japan who was not clad from head to foot in the products of the Indian looms." India held for thousands of years a complete monopoly of the world's markets of the cotton manufactures, thanks to her skill from days immemorial in the spinning of yarn and weaving of the richest and lightest and most fanciful fabrics. To-day that position is a dream of the past, the vanished past which the children of India remember only to their shame and humiliation. For to-day, the products of Indian looms do not get a chance of supplying the markets even of India herself! Even in his own home markets,—which in every country with a spark of nationalist sentiment are most zealously guarded for the wares of that country itself,—the Indian producer is beaten at every turn by the foreigner; and the foreigner wins not because of his skill and enterprise, but because he plays with loaded dice; not because of the excellence or cheapness of his wares, but because of the systematic armament he has evolved in the last generation or so for the exploitation of the weak and the helpless by means of his bounty-fed goods, carried in subsidised shipping, made by sweated labour, and distributed by agents whom not a few are strangers to any sense of justice, or decency, or commercial morality of the simplest whose only creed is greed and grab. Every foreigner in India is of course, an offender in this regard in some measure since the Indian market lies helpless at his feet, thanks to the most benevolent (?) policy of free trade in exploitation and *laissez faire* in nationoal spoliation, thanks to the special burdens imposed upon Indian industry by excise duties and stores duties and machinery duties, not to mention water rates and town duties and Income taxes. But the Japanese offends the most in this regard, and a few facts relative to the enormity of the offence, to the unfairness of the competition, will be well worth a study at this juncture, if only to convince the present Government of India, who are so particularly anxious to be philanthropists *par excellence*,—at the cost risk and loss of India *bien entendu*.

The competition of the Japanese goods in the cotton trade is all the more remarkable in this country, because while Japan has seemingly every disadvantage in the production and distribution of the stuff, we in this country are apparently in possession of every corresponding advantage. While we produce practically all the raw material we need for our own looms and spinning-frame, Japan has to buy the cotton, mostly from us, or from America, which she must then carry all the way to her own factories to be worked up into finished goods for the Indian or other cheap and helpless market. While we have an excellent market of our own, Japan has to produce mostly for export; and must be constantly on the look-out for lucrative markets to dispose of the product which climatic and other reasons of her social organisation will not permit her to consume within her own island boundaries. We have, it is true, an excise duty of 3½ per cent on cotton piece goods; but Japanese imports have to face a 5 per cent duty on yarn, and 11½ per cent duty on cloth in the Indian market. And still they grow steadily in volume and relentlessly beat the Indian product from its own market! The following figures of our trade with Japan, and of the constituents of that trade are interesting:—

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Year	Imports into India Rs.	Exports of Indian goods to Japan. Rs.
	(lakhs of rupees.)	
1911-12	345	1,666
1913-14	478	2,269
1919-20	2,527	4,878
1921-22	3,530	3,785
1922	1,331	3,640
1923	1,400	4,310
1924	1,673	5,114

On the import side the biggest item in the list is cotton goods which aggregated as follows:—

	1922.	1923.	1924.
	(lakhs of rupees.)		
Twist and Yarn	2,74	3,19	4,39
Hosiery	56	78	81
Greys	3,04	3,54	4,08
Whites	7	10	16
Coloured	52	75	1,25
Total	6,93	8,36	10,69

Every year, as this table shows, the imports from Japan are steadily growing, though the pace has received a set-back since the hectic prosperity of post-war spurt; and the steady growth is even more remarkable in cotton goods—which form between 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. of the total imports from Japan—inasmuch as the progress of Japanese manufacturing industry is ruthlessly and relentlessly ousting the Indian goods from the neutral markets like China or Egypt, Turkey, Levant and African coast, besides capturing an ever-increasing slice of the Indian home market itself. The progress of the Japanese cotton industry may also be illustrated for purposes of comparison with the Indian industry: In 1895 Japan had 385,314 spindles, which in 1923 had increased to 4,877,000. In 1895 she had 5,000 looms, which in 1923 had increased to 60,893. In 1905 she produced 801,737 bales of yarn, while in 1921 she produced 1,811,359 bales. In the same period cloth production increased from 76.7 million yards to 700.7 million yards in 1896-7 India imported from Japan only 27 000 yards of piece goods and 10 lbs. of yarn! In 1922-23 she was dumped with 107.7 million yards of Japanese stuffs and 26.5 million lbs. of Japanese yarn! In 1895 India exported to China 7,744 bales of piece goods, and 7,200 bales to Japan made by Indian mills. In 1923 the Indian exports of home-made piece goods to China and Japan had fallen to just 4 bales! In 1895 India exported to China 3,74,119 bales of yarn, which level was more or less maintained right upto the outbreak of the world war; but the exports fell till in 1923, the Indian exports of yarn to China were only 58,241 bales and Japan takes nothing from us in that line.

This remarkable progress of the cotton industry in Japan is ascribed by Japanese official sources of information to cheap woman labour, nearness to the world's great yarn markets, and special skill in mixing Indian, American and Chinese cotton. To these we may add the depreciation of the Japanese currency and consequent advantage in exchange, the subsidised freights with special rebates on the exports from Japan in Japanese steamers, and special export bounties. All these advantages are worth considering *seriatim* if we are to understand the real bearing and fatal effects of the Japanese competition upon the Indian industry, which the Government of India are most culpably ignoring for Heaven only knows what mysterious and inexplicable reason of high finance and still higher policy, and which is consequently killing the Indian industry as thoroughly and systematically as though the Government were deliberately determined to destroy it and were taking their measures accordingly. We shall analyse these factors of special advantage to Japan in her competition with India on another occasion. But here we must draw the attention of the powers-that-be in India, and which shape the destinies of three hundred millions of the dumb masses of this country, to the fact that whatever reasons they may have for tenderness and solicitude towards Japan and the Japanese competition in the Indian market, whatever motives they may have for avoiding a rupture or an explanation with the greatest Asiatic naval power in the East, (which is justly incensed against the Singapore Naval Base restored by the Conservative Ministry, and the exclusionist immigration legislation of the United States, the close ally of Britain) they will be laying up a mighty crop of misunderstanding and discontent against them in the minds of the Indian people, if they do not adopt immediately measures not only for safeguarding the Indian industry, but also for its adequate protection against such unfair competition.

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS.

In their speeches before the Students' Brotherhood on Friday last, Mr. Manu Subedar and Mr. Patel severely condemned the Government for their failure to tackle the serious problem of middle-class unemployment. It was a just indictment because the attitude of the Government has been one of callous apathy towards a question which is one of the prime economic functions of a State in Europe. The right to work is regarded as an attribute of civilised citizenship and when the State is unable to provide work it is part of its essential duties to support the unemployed on public charge. Not all the snobbish sneers of the comfortable rich about the "dole" and the "quartering" of men and women on the rest of the community have prevented successive British Governments—whether Coalition or Tory—from maintaining the unemployed. For, it is not the fault but the misfortune of such men, capable of productive labour that they find no work: What they lack is not willingness to work but the ability to discover it. Weekly statistics of the unemployed, parliamentary debates on the question, Labour Bills and Mond schemes for the relief of the workless—all evince the keen interest and the imperative obligation felt by the Government and the public of England in the problem. Contrast this with the position in India. Not only have the Government not organised relief works but they refuse to investigate the problem by collecting facts and keeping an unemployment register. Just as the Government fight shy of a genuine and comprehensive enquiry into the economic conditions of the people they totally ignore the existence of the unemployment problem. The Labour Bureau conducted an addled and abortive enquiry into the malady prevailing in Bombay but there has yet been no scientific survey of the question without which effective remedies are impossible.

But while the Government's contribution to the solution of the problem is totally *nil*, their responsibility for accentuating, if not creating, the evil is real. The immediate causes of the present spell of distress, is an acute trade and industrial depression as well as a retrenchment crusade whose axe has fallen most heavily on those who are least well-paid. But the ultimate causes, of the present crisis lie hidden, as Mr. Subedar emphasised in an ill balanced educational system, a policy of racial monopoly in Governmental services and industrial exploitation of the country. For these, it is evident, the Government must bear the main responsibility. Take Indianisation as the natural right of the children of the soil to public services is called in our country. This right is conceded as a favour by alien interests who having monopolised the important services deprecate all endeavour at justice as exhibitions of racial hatred. The only unemployment in which the Secretary of State and the Government of India are concerned is that of the British youth who is sought to be attracted through special concessions of money and power. But the discomfort of the Imperial Services is not the only grievance in India. The Indian also, Mr. Patel pointed out, feels hungry and wants a full meal irritating and inconvenient as it may seem to Englishmen. The dire straits of the Bhadralog of Bengal are the operative force behind sporadic outbursts of violence and the problem in Bombay is becoming as acute and widespread. We do not wholly approve of heroic remedies such "Back to the land" or "Close the arts colleges"; but they indicate a modicum of truth which it is good to remember. For, it is essential to realise that in discovering avenues of employment and provision of education we ought to aimat a new balance between agriculture and industry, between literary instruction and vocational or technical education. If glut in a few profession and overcrowding in cities are to diminish, we should make some tactical changes in our educational system and our industrial organisation. But the first step to such a fundamental reform is knowledge and so long as the Government deny publicity to the problem of unemployment so long is it impossible to plan efficiently and devise adequate remedies. We trust the public will vigorously demand an intelligent and fearless enquiry into the problem.

Notes of the Day.

America Bans Evolution?

The American Constitution promises "life, liberty and happiness" to the people of the land but the liberty that is secured to them seems to be an unusual kind Mr. Upton Sinclair in his "Goose-Step" showed that the American universities are deprived at least in social sciences, of disinterested zeal for truth by the iron control of partisan, and often ignorant, business men. A rigid and intolerant Puritanism has forbidden the teaching of Darwinism at one or two universities, notably in Kentucky. Now in Tennessee, a school teacher is being tried for the heinous crime of teaching evolution in violation of the recent State legislation enacted at the instance of the fundamentalists who insist on pure Bible teaching. The theory of evolution which is considered an orthodox and totally harmless doctrine in Europe in still regarded by an ante-diluvian American Protestantism (generally disguised as one hundred per cent Americanism) as a wild and dangerous heresy menacing Christianity. Mr. W. J. Bryan, the famous orator who has often failed to win the American Presidency, has become the leader of this anti-evolution campaign and is conducting the prosecution in the present instance. If he is successful, it is expected that he will make the anti-Christian character of Darwinism an electoral issue! Such a ban on evolution will destroy the ability and honesty of the American teachers, jeopardise free thought and make originality a slave of convention and superstition. But did not Mr. Bertrand Russell once remark that if Christ was reborn and preached the message of the "*Kingdom* of God" on earth in the United States he would be liable to arrest since the advocacy of any institution save a Republic is prohibited in America?

Ciphers and Ciphers.

Like the effort to awaken the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani's attempts to stir the snoring veterans of the Western India Liberal Federation (whose active members by the way are fewer than the syllables in the phrase) happen to be energetic, if not quite successful. In Calcutta, Sir Surendranath and his henchmen of the Anglo-Indian press are cutting capers over the prospect of that capable publicist, Mr Sen-Gupta, being elected to the Mayoralty. In Bombay they are, however like Brer Rabbit, lyin' low, sayin' nuffin. The Bombay Correspondent of "Capital" has more original information than the local public happen to possess. It would seem that the cataclysmic resignation of Sir Dinshah Wacha has been prevented. He has apparently been squared and he has agreed to a longer term of service. Without Sir Dinshah, we are told, the whole fabric of Liberalism would go to pieces:—

Some time ago, some one started the story that Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the doyen of public men in Bombay, had resigned his presidentship of the Liberal Association. Now in Bombay, if Sir Dinshah is subtracted from the Liberal party, the remainder is made up of ciphers, how many I cannot say. But that is immaterial since any number of ciphers put together are equal to a cipher. Sir Dinshah has sacrificed much to keep the Liberal party in Bombay alive. I know, but am not permitted to say the financial sacrifices he has undergone and the active work he has put in to keep the flag of Dadabhai Naoroji, Mehta and Gokhale flying. Sir Dinshah stands no humbug and be, therefore, would never countenance the tendency of hobnobbing with extremism for the sake of popularity which some prominent Liberals now and then manifest. He is blunt of speech just as he is pure of heart and if he would desert the Liberals at this juncture, the party in Bombay would simply go to pieces. I understand on reliable authority that Sir Dinshah was displeased with certain things and that in a fit of anger he threatened to resign, but that he has not the slightest intention of doing anything so harmful to the party of which he is really the father in our province. The Liberal Federation meets in Calcutta next Christmas, and I cannot conceive that anyone else but the veteran Surrender Not will be the chairman of the Reception Committee. It would be a fine thing if Sir Dinshah Wacha could be persuaded to preside over the federation. The wobblers in the party would not like the suggestion, but Sir Dinshah's formal leadership will be an honour to the party if it honours him and it is needless to add that no one deserves the honour better than he.

There is a lot of exceptional information in the news, but we agree that the "wobblers of the party would not like the suggestion", but they are a small lot easy to despatch in a little dog-cart. Sir Dinshah at least does not reel out sentiments on the tragic subject of unity.

Insurance Reform.

The Bill recently published by the Government for the regularisation of the present insurance law is on the whole step in the right direction. Foreign insurance offices, about 23 in number, have command of the field but their assets in India are negligible, and nearly two years ago the Indian Merchants' Chamber insisted upon legislation for the security of policyholders. The new law proposes that the deposit of companies with the controller of currency should be Rs. 2 lakhs in respect of life assurance and Rs. 1 lakh in respect of other forms of business. It would be better if the minimum limit of Indian companies were merely doubled to Rs. 50,000 and the operation of the new bill confined to future enterprise. The secret of insurance is capable management and fundamentally there is no reason why any company should fail. The basis of insurance rests on averages and it is perfectly solvent by any test of calculation. Infant companies already in operation should be granted a system of lenient gradation, because a nascent company is not necessarily a mushroom venture. We give below the suggestions given two years ago by the Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

(1) All Life Assurance Companies not registered under the Indian Act must be made to deposit at least Rs. 300,000 in Indian securities before commencing business in India at market value as on 31st December of each year;

(2) With regard to Indian Life Assurance Companies the minimum limit of deposits to be raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 and the maximum from Rs. 200,000 to Rs. 300,000 and the securities to be assessed at market value instead of face value;

(3) All Life Assurance and other Insurance Companies must be made *to pay annual License Fees*, but if a Company is carrying on insurance business in more than one branch it is to pay only one License Fee;

(4.) Life Assurance Companies not registered under the Indian Act should maintain sufficient assets in India in Indian securities to meet their liabilities on Indian policies;

(5) There should be separate deposits for (1) Life, (2) Fire, (3) Marine, (4) Accidents, Employers' Liability, etc., businesses but a smaller deposit should be required when the same Company is doing more than one branch of business;

(6) All Insurance Companies not registered under the Indian Companies Act should be asked to submit all the returns regarding premium income derived from different branches of insurance business earned in India in addition to what information they are furnishing at present;

(7) Indian Fire, Marine, Accident, Employers' Liability, etc., Insurance Companies should deposit Rs. 100,000 while similar Insurance Companies not registered under the Indian Act should deposit Rs. 200,000; and

(8) All Indian Insurance Companies as well as those not registered under the Indian Act should invest 25 per cent. of the net premium earned on Indian business in Indian Securities as allowed by the Indian Trust Act which should be held in India.

EUROPE RE-VISITED.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

I.

(BY D. CHAMAN LALL.)

After five years of voluntary exile in India, after five years of lance-tilting at the Imperialist and at the capitalist, I find myself again in the great vortex of Europe. The first impression I get is that of peace, of quiet. No doubt the great cities of Europe—Rome, Paris, London—are not quiet. They are full of agitation, of life which is a rush. And they are sleepless cities, gigantic. But to escape from the political thraldom which burdens the soul in India into the comparatively freer air of a European city is to escape from a restless life into a life of halcyon days.

India, with every stroke of the Turbine, as the steamer dashes through the sea, becomes, from the world point of view, a speck. But yesterday the Indian newspapers were full of the Nehru-Jinnah fight; of Mr. Das, ff Mahatma Gandhi; of the Bawla murder. To-day a curtain is drawn across that scene. The wireless news service is not ordinarily aware of the continent of India—perhaps the atmospherics are not congenial to the receptive capacity of the wireless sets! Every corner of the world, boasting of a free government within its confined borders, can claim a couple of lines in the news service broadcasted by the great news agencies of the world. But India is entirely out of it. India does not exist.

The Hymn of Hate.

However, let me not be misunderstood. Not until we get within the European circulation radius of the "Daily Mail," which sells, I am told, something like 15 lacs a day, do we get an occasional whiff of the Indian political curry. When we reach Fleet Street, the situation alters radically. There, in Fleet Street, is the "Morning Post," and it sings its morning hymn of hate against India by discovering a fresh Bolshevist plot every night, which the sub-editors proclaim in beautiful headlines and blood-curdling phraseology. Such is the force of hypnotism that I found a very intelligent Civil Servant, who is employed in one of the great ministries in England, asking me quite seriously whether it was true that Bolshevist influence had penetrated India deeply! My reply was:

"It certainly has penetrated deeply the newspaper-reading public of Great Britain!"

England to-day is perhaps a little less insular than she was before the war. A humourist, whose acquaintance I made in London the other day, put it down to 2 LO. In almost every middle-class home in England is installed the wireless set, and from eleven in the morning to late at night you can sit at home and hear the world's news; the world's concerts; the world's speeches; stories for children; occasionally a play or two;—in short 2 Lo, which is the London Broadcasting station's wireless number, has brought the world into your drawing room. You have no need to go to Berlin or Madrid or Paris or Rome. Sit at home and adjust the range of your instrument in line with Berlin, Madrid or London!

Capitalism At Bay.

But the real reason for this new orientation in what once was the traditional insularity of the British is to be sought in the post-bellum disintegration of society and the post-belium capitalist necessities which demand not a national but an international financial and industrial outlook.

(Continued on page 9).

WAR AGAINST BRITAIN

NO COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT HANKOW.

HANKOW, July 13.

At a memorial service held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to take financial measures against the British banks, to cease commercial relations with the British firms, and to call out Chinese employed by the British.

A telegram from Changsha states that the "coolies" there have struck since 10th July and that a general strike is to begin on 14th July.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM IN CHINA.

GEN. FENG'S APPEAL.

LONDON, July 13.

Peking.—The Christian General, Feng, has issued an order to his troops directing them to avoid and oppose the Bolshevist propaganda, urging the Chinese generally to adhere to the practices and teachings of their own ancient sages.

The chief of the executive of the Peking Government has circularised the provinces enjoining on them moderation in the present agitation which he declares must henceforth be carried on by peaceful means alone.—Reuter.

AT SWATOW AND CANTON.

HONG KONG, July 13.

The naval authorities consider that the situation at Swatow does not give cause for undue alarm. H.M.S "Blue Bell" and a Japanese depot ship are stationed there.

A message from Canton says that the situation there is quiet. A thousand agitators are said to have proceeded from Canton to the ports on the coast to carry on propaganda.—Reuter.

"MOST WONDERFUL."

PRINCE VISITS VICTORIA FALLS.

LIVINGSTONE (North Rhodesia), July 13.

"It is the most wonderful thing I have ever seen" was the Prince of Wales's comment on the Victoria Falls which he visited yesterday. The whole party was very much impressed with the spectacle. Afterwards the party canoed five miles down the river and had alfresco lunch in little clearing amid giant trees.—Reuter.

MAHARAJA SCINDIA'S ASHES

CONSIGNMENT IN THE GANGES.

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

The remains of His late Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, were consigned to the Ganges this morning with great ceremony, being followed to the river from Baikabagh by a large concourse of people. A guard of honour of the Queen's Regiment presented arms as the remains were carried in *viman* from the garden. A squadron of the 16th Light Cavalry formed the escort and the band of 3.15th Punjabis was in attendance. Among those in procession behind the *viman* were Col. K. N. Haksar, Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Allahabad, Hon. Rai Rajeshawe Bali, Education Minister, Major Sardar M. N. Sitole, nephew of His Late Highness, Major-General Nightingale, Major-General Rajvade, Hon. Sir Grimwood Mears, Justices Boys. Kanhyialal, Ashworth and Suleman, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru and a large number of leading residents of Allahabad among whom were several Europeans.—A. P.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT MEASURES AT NAGPUR.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S DECISION TO BORROW LOAN.

NAGPUR, July 13.

At a special meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee the question of raising a loan of five and a half lakhs for the improvement of water distribution system and extension of sewage farm has been discussed and it has been unanimously decided to borrow a loan from the Government instead of raising it in the open market as the Government is now likely to sanction it.—A. P.

"SINGAPORE MARU" HARD AGROUND

London July. 13.—A message from Perim states that the "Singapore Maru" is hard aground. An attempt to float her at midnight on Saturday failed. It is necessary to lighten the ship. "Coolies" have been sent to the steamer for that purpose.—Reuter.

SPLIT IN FRENCH COALITION

SEQUEL TO BUDGET ADOPTION

BLANK CHEQUE TO GOVT.

LONDON, July 13.

Paris.—The signs of a split in the left coalition parties took a definite form in the Chamber this evening when the budget as amended by the Senate was adopted in the form of a vote of confidence by 325 votes to 245. The Socialists opposed following the rejection of their amendment restoring the clauses struck out by the Senate exempting small traders from a tax on turnover.—Reuter.

BETWEEN TWO HOUSES.

PARIS, July 13, 7-25 a.m.

It transpires that the earlier vote of the Chamber was one of confidence only. The Socialists again opposed when the budget was eventually carried by 421 to 150 votes substantially as amended by the Senate. The Bill is now being bandied between the two Houses which were still sitting at 6.15 this morning when it was returned to the Senate for the sixth time.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

10-5 a.m.

The agreement between the Senate and Chamber was reached this morning, when the budget was finally approved. After that both the Houses adjourned for the summer recess.

In the budget revenue is estimated at 33,150 million francs and expenditure at 33,137 million francs.—Reuter.

RUPTURE OF LEFT "BLOC."

BLANK CHEQUE TO GOVT.

PARIS, July 13.

The *prima facie* results of the Parliamentary debates last night are the rupture of the left 'bloc,' creation of a new Government majority and acquisition of free hand by Goverenment to pursue the campaign in Morocco if Abdel Krim rejects the Franco-Spanish terms and to negotiate settlement of the quesetion of the inter-Allied debts by autumn.—Reuter.

POLICE OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED EXTORTION IN RANGOON

RANGOON, July 13.

A large crowd assembled inside and outside the District Magistrate's Court to-day when the case of Crown versus Police Officers Brown and Young with nine others under charges of extortion and trespass was resumed.

The first witness, a girl hailing from Benares, examined stated she with another girl lived together. On 30th May at about 8 p.m. when they were chatting with a visitor there was banging at their door which the police officers broke open and entered. They asked her to accompany them to the police station, but demanded money in alternative. The head constable asked for Rs. 50, but as she did not agree the accused, Golam, abused her, at which she gave Rs. 30, which was in turn paid to Prown and he put the amount into his pocket. The visitor was stopped by the accused and Rs. 11 in notes and cash were taken away from him after which the visitor bolted away. After this the party left their room and went to an adjoining one.

Continuing, the witness said some of the accused came in later at night and requested them not to report this, as the party was a police party. She identified the police officers and several accused.

The next witness, a girl who was living with the first witness, corroborated the previous evidence.

The third witness, a girl living in an adjoining room, examined, related the same story and stated that she had to part with Rs. 18.

The court then rose for lunch and the case was adjourned to 16th July.—A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR DEPRESSED CLASSES SOCIETY.

AHMEDNAGAR, July 11.

As a result of Rao Saheb M. Lingaya, Naidu's (Belgaum) recent visit to Ahmednagar a new Society known as the Depressed Classes Mission Society, Ahmednagar, has been formed.

The Society consists of 20 members including the President, Mr. H. G. P. Parkhe, Vice-President Rao Saheb G. S. Jakkal, Chairman Rao Saheb Mukundrao Patil and Mr. S. D. Kamble, Secretaries D. G. Chyak and Mr. G. S. Penta, B,A,, LL.B., and Treasurer Mr. P. R. Kabre.

The main object of the Society is the elevation of the untouchables of Ahmednagar District.

The first thing that the society means to do is to impart education to those classes, literary, industrial etc., to improve their personal, economic and social condition and teaching them the principles of Hindu religion and good citizenship. Special attention will be given to provide the untouchables with all facilities for training them in spinning and weaving etc.—A. P.

COAL CRISIS

A COURT OF ENQUIRY

GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, July 13.

The Government has sent a letter to the Miners' Executive at Scarborough announcing that they are establishing a Court of inquiry into the coal crisis.—Reuter.

"A COLOSSAL HOAX,"

BIRKENHEAD AT "DIVIDE AND RULE" GAME.

Criticising Lord Birkenhead's statement Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar, M.L.C., says:—

We wanted a change of heart, but we got the same old mailed fist. His lordship has put on an air of injured innocence by reason of our demand for the right of drafting our own constitution according to our genius, temperament and tradition. He asks us to produce a draft constitution which "carries behind it a fair measure of general agreement among the great people of India." But were it not our leaders who proposed a Round Table Conference to settle first the line of action, and then to go to the electorate with a draft constitution on the basis thereof? That would have shown what the general agreement was. But what was the Government's attitude towards that proposal?

The fact of the matter is that the British Government have lost the confidence of the Indian people because of their gross neglect of the people's demand and for their persistent attempt to smother Indian aspirations; unless and until they furnish tangible proofs of their sincerity and good will, co-operation and good will from the Indian leaders is beyond the range of practical politics. Apparently Lord Birkenhead is at the old game of "Divide and Rule," which however by this time is so thoroughly exposed that it will no longer serve his purpose, in spite of the change of denotation. This time it is the rousing of inter-provincial jealousies which his lordship has bethought himself. He is offering what purport to be advantages to some provinces while withdrawing the existing ones from others. But we have outgrown the stage of being content with political sops. His lordship may rest assured that the whole of India will fight as one man in spite of this or any other disingenuous policy. His lordship has got some sweet words for the Liberals as they have not associated with the Non-co-operators, though he has refused to accept the minority Report of the Muddiman Committee and signed by all prominent Liberal members of the Committee. Should not even this be an effective eye-opener for them?

It is not possible in the present circumstances for the Swarajists alone to give a fitting and effective reply to his lordship's challenge. This is, however, eminently the time when all political parties in India should coallesce and combine to find out how to give a fitting reply to this "colossal hoax" of his lordship, if they have any regard for India's self-respect and future.

BOMBAY LIBERALS' DISAPPOINTMENT.

POONA, July 13.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha at its meeting held last evening presided over by Mr. Kamat and attended amongst others by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, passed, on the motion of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, a resolution expressing the emphatic opinion of the Sabha that the recent speech of Lord Birkenhead was most unsatisfactory and disappointing and could not meet the requirements of the situation. The Council of the Sabha also took the opportunity to urge upon the Government the necessity of taking steps without delay to give full effect to the recommendations contained in the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee.—A. P.

GUJERATI PRESS OPINIONS.

"Hopes Frustrated."

Under the caption "Hopes Frustrated" the "Jam-e-Jamshed" in the course of a leader says: Dyarchy has been pronounced to be a failure with one voice, by all Indian Ministers, from their personal experience, and it is not wise statesmanship to insist on its continuance. It is true that the Nationalists were, from the very beginning, opposed to Dyarchy and did not accept the "incomplete Reforms." But, on the other hand, the "Liberal Moderates" co-operated with Government even at the risk of incurring displeasure of their Nationalist colleagues, accepted Ministerships, gave a trial to Dyarchy, and they found from practical experience that they were given only nominal powers. On looking to the evidence given by the Ministers before the Muddiman Committee impartial critics will find that "Moderate Liberals" tried their level best to make the Reforms a blame for that should be attached to the success, but they were disappointed, and heads of Provincial Governments, Ministers should be given real powers. If Lord Birkenhead had, on the lines of the recommendation of the minority report of the Muddiman Committee given us hope of appointing a Royal Commission, for reforming the Reforms, India would have been much contented. Notwithstanding this, Indians should not be discouraged; they must continue their constitutional agitation, in and outside the Councils, and they are sure to win Swaraj at last. India requires the guidance of far-sighted and liberal politicians.

"Prattle"

The "Bombay Samachar" comments severely on the speech which it characterises as "prattle." It advises all parties in India to unite and present a solid front, thus "co-operating among themselves" as a counterblast to the plea of co-operation urged by British statesman like Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading. Unfortunately

COMMUNIST MANIFESTOES

OPEN PROPAGANDA

MR. SAKLATVALA OWNS UP RESPONSIBILITY,

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons during the India debate on 9th July. Mr. Saklatvala had admitted that he was at the bottom of many Communist manifestoes and propaganda in India.

In the Commons to-day, at the end of questions, Mr. Saklatvala explained that while he unreservedly associated himself with and endorsed the manifestoes, resolutions and propaganda openly and officially propagated by the Communist party of Great Britain, did not refer to documents of doubtful origin advocating crime.—Reuter.

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leaders in India instead of co-operating among themselves an "more inclined towards "non-co-operation" among themselves; shrewd statesmen of the type of Lord Birkenhead take advantage of this weakness of Indian leaders, and breaking the power of the country by begging for co-operation. Indian leaders, therefore, without waiting any longer should unite under the banner of the Mahatma and strive at winning Swaraj by their own efforts. That is the only safest and shortest way to Swaraj.

The "Sanj Vartaman," under the caption "Facts and Fables" comments thus:—

"Those who have carefully read Lord Birkenhead's historic speech are bound to be struck with the conviction that his lordship's oratorial effort was a confused mass of facts and fables the latter predominating in the proportion of one of the former to nine of the latter. At random we quote the following passage from his speech which proves to the hill that clever though the Secretary of State at he is clumsily ignorant out Indian history both of a past and current variety.

After referring to the work of the co-operators and their subsequent rude awakening, and the advent of the Swarajists, the paper concludes:—If Lord Birkenhead, who has acute judicial mind, if he impartially touched the present political problem in India, he will come to the only conclusion that in the country at one time there was a wealth of goodwill for the Government that was simply wasted by the latter by its "pound of flesh" policy. How nobly the country rallied during the war-time? A mutually-healthy atmosphere was created. But this post-war idealism of his lordship's phrasing was of a short duration. The war was won India's work was done. The lemon was sucked dry and it was high time its skin was thrown away. It is the creation of this new atmosphere that is the present chief source of disease in the body politic of India.

Insult to Indian opinion.

The "Prajamitra" says: The two conditions laid down by Lord Birkenhead, viz., that "Dyarchy must be decided by its results" and that a Royal Commission to review the Constitution might be accelerated when the Indian leaders evidenced a geniune desire to co-operation in making the best of the existing Constitution" showed that the policy of the Conservatives is on a par with that of the Labour Party Dyarchy has been acknowledged to have proved a failure. In spite of that to say that Dyarchy must be decided by its results is a downright insult to Indian opinion. In the same way his other condition is utterly useless and shows that Lord Birkenhead is repeating "the old 1921-22 mantra" parrotlike. The examination of the political evolution of India should be done not on the principle of Co-operation or Non-co-operation, not on the success or otherwise of Dyarchy, but on the principle of India's needs and competency. After referring to Mr. Das' speech at Faridpur the paper concludes: The Conservatives have gained now a golden opportunity of dispelling India's district in Britain's intentions and if it lets it slip by the Conservatives will do a considerable harm to England

"Blood Sucking Policy,"

The "Hindustan" says: The speech is a mysterious combination of allurement and threat and the feeling of sucking further the blood of India is apparent therefrom. Lord Birkenhead has talked glibly of the improvement in business and crops, told us attractively about improvement of agriculture, but he has conveniently forgotten the "bloodsucking policy" of exchange. Looking to the present condition of India there are many who believe that it is no use increasing the money power of the country by improving agriculture, arts and industries, because "the Government is there ever ready to remove the flesh whenever it is found to grow on the bone"! It is to be seen now what attitude the Swarajists adopt at Calcutta in view of this disappointing speech.

Need of responsibility in Central Govt..

The "Kaisar-i-Hind" in the course of an editorial says:—

If Lord Birkenhead's speech is shown of all the verbiage in which it is clothed, it amounts to a statement that if the Swarajists co-operate, the Government may appoint a Royal Commission and may consider favourably the demand for provincial autonomy subject to certain reservations. Liberals, Independents and all politically-minded people in India are convinced in their minds that no further instalment of Reforms which does not confer even partial responsibility in the Central Government will be worth having. Dyarchy failed because of the powers vested in the Governors and the reserved half. Provincial autonomy will fail by reason of regular conflict between autonomous provincial governments and a bureaucratic Central Government. Responsibility in the provinces in order to be effective must be accompanied by responsibility in the Central Government. Unless this is conceded and a liberal scheme of Indianisation of the army is undertaken, any revision of the constitution will continue to be a source of discontent and irritation.

THE USUAL MYTH

EXPLOITER ON INDIA

"MORE PROSPEROUS THAN EVER BEFORE."

LONDON, July 13.

An optimistic view of the position in India was taken by Sir Montagu Webb in a paper read before the East India Association, Sir Charles Armstrong presiding. Sir Montagu Webb emphasised that, beyond additional labour and anxiety which effort to work the present constitution involved on all participants, especially the officers of the Government, the hostility of the political extremists in India had little or no effect on real work. The community in India was now more prosperous than ever before. Consequantly, political hostility had lost much of its force. Britons and Indians ought to co-operate and increase the economic prosperity of India and open the road to further social and political reform.—Reuter's Special.

KHADI PRODUCTION,

MAHATMA VISITS ACHARYA SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ATRAI, July 12.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Sreejut Satish Das Gupta and Dr. Indra Narayan Sen Gupta arrived at Atrai yesterday from Naogaon at noon. Acharya Ray received him on behalf of the Bengal Relief Committee. As the headquarter of the Khaddar-producing centres of Rajshahi and Bogra, Mahatmaji was particularly interested in visiting Atrai. He was shown over the various departments through which the khadi work of the Committee is conducted. He personally went over the Committee's lands covering twenty five bighas.

The Acharya School for the training of the future workers is a prominent feature of the Committee. A young worker Osman Kazi spun in the presence of Mahatmaji at the rate of 876 yards of yarn of 15 counts in an ...hour. In the afternoon a mass meeting, presided over by Acharya Ray, was addressed by Mahatmaji at considerable length. He feelingly dwelt on the noble and patriotic sacrifice of the Deshbandhu and also of the economic salvation of the masses through charka. A prominent feature was the presence of a large number of ladies of the local gentry as also of the cultivating class. Although no previous notice was given on an appeal made by Mahatmaji Rs. 700 were collected on the spot for the Deshbandhu Memorial. Mahatmaji started in the evening for Notor, Rajbhahi and Rajshahi.

SALE OF KHADI IN SRADDHA WEEK.

The Gujarat Pranik Samitee send the following message to Vasanti Devi Das:

"Please accept our heartfelt sympathies at the sad and premature death of your dearly beloved husband. Sympathies, though expressed late are in action. We sold khaddar worth Rs. 9,000 in Shraddh week. This bespeaks his greatness."

MOTOR ACCIDENT TO MADAME CAILLAUX.

LONDON, July 12.

Angars.—Madame Caillaux was seriously wounded in a motor accident this morning. The motor car collided with a tree and the Madame was thrown out of the car. Her thigh was fractured and she sustained other grave injuries but her condition is not regarded as dangerous.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL NOT INTERNATIONAL.

Correstion:—The Press Conference mentioned in one of yesterday's cables is the Third Imperial Press Conference and not Third International Press Conference as stated.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Jacob and staff had tea with Khan Bahadur Colonel Sardar Asghar Ali C.I.E., on Sunday the 12th instant while passing through Solan en route to Southern India.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen accompanied by Viscountess Goschen, Smith Private Secretary and Capt. Goschen, A. D. C., arrived in Madras on the 13th instant from Ootacamund specially to preside over Sir Theagaraya Chetty Memorial meeting this evening. The Governor opened the Residential High School of Ramakrishna Mission.

His Excellency Sir Claud Jacob and Lady Jacob left Simla to-day on tour which will end in Bombay when Sir Claud hands over charge to Field Marshall Sir William Birdwood. They were seen off at the Station by a number of members of the Executive Council.

The Hon. Raja of Panagal, First Minister to Government of Madras, is appointed provisional leader of the "Justice" party assisted by an Executive Committee of 50, members and two General Secretaries and Treasurer.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the President and Members of the Managing Committee of the Millowners' Association.

Dear Sirs.—If you will allow me as a friend of the textile industry to vouchsafe some advice to you, I will venture to point out how the prolonged depression appears to have emasculated your Committee and befogged their mind and to have forced them into lines of action, which have hitherto proved barren of fruitful results. In the first instance they have chosen to carry on their fight with the Government on lines, which even some of them have now come to regard as defective in forethought and plan and altogether ineffectual. At the time when the Excise resolution was being moved in the Assembly, you thought fit to educate public opinion by means of a series of articles which, however valuable they may be, afforded to Sir Charles Innes a chance of pointing out internal contradictions. It was the patriotism of the Assembly, which enabled you, on political grounds, to secure a vote for the repeal of the Excise, rather than your own advocacy or skill in educating the country into a sympathetic mood towards a great industry. You have recently put forward proposals for an export duty on cotton and an import duty on yarn and cloth under 30s. counts, which have been torn to pieces by the clever men that the Government can employ. It is obvious that even this suggestion of yours was undigested, hasty and not well-thought out. The Association spoke to the Finance Member not only of the Excise, but of the numerous other burdens, which had been recently increased both by duty on spare parts and stores and yarn as well as in provincial and local taxation. You have got no reassurance on these topics from the Finance Member, who has now shown himself thoroughly antagonistic to your industry and to your province. You have gone to Government on your own and you have come back empty-handed.

On dit that for some of you the prospects of a title have greater attraction than interests of the country; that others take greater pride in associating with and feasting Government officials than the humble workers and their emancipation, and almost all of you have stood aloof when fight for freedom is going on. Now that those on whom you relied have sent you away to stew in your juice will you turn to the country and appeal for an increased use of Swadeshi cloth which will remove the nightmare of unsaleable stocks? Some of us are prepared to help you if you will come forward with this programme but the only stipulation we would make is that you will have to make up your mind to use Swadeshi cloth yourself and set the example.

2. The Association have acted under the mistaken belief that they alone have a share or responsibility in the prosperity of the industry. They have, therefore, looked upon with great suspicion on every occasion when defects have been pointed out in organization or when suggestions had been thrown out for a responsible enquiry into the industry with a view to find proper remedies for the causes of depression. Such a suggestion was made by me in the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, but so great is the power of millowners that all and sundry, who found any business support from them, betrayed a nervousness which resulted in the non-acceptance of that suggestion. The members of your Association are in the habit of thinking that in the prosperity of the textile industry there are no other interests concerned. They forget that the holders of shares and of the very large amount of capital in the industry are as much, or more, interested, particularly because, while the industry is running, the mill-agents as stewards of the industry continue to receive their reward on the same large scale, but if the industry is not prosperous the investors and the shareholders lose both for want of dividends and by fall in the capital value of their assets. You have gone on in the belief that you have no friends outside the little circle of your committee room—no genuine friends who would exert themselves just as much to see the industry prosperous in Bombay as some of you—a belief, which I may assure you indicates both your ignorance and your vanity—and if you find yourselves helpless and unassisted in the struggle which you are making against difficult circumstances, it is your own fault in not looking round who are the true well-wishers and who are the people, who would, at any sacrifice, stand with you to see the industry prosperous.

3. With equal misdirection of logic you have assumed that the interests of the Labour in the industry are but small and subordinate. Foiled in your attempts to secure any direct Government assistance or indirect support against Japanese competition, against a ruinous policy of high exchanges and in appeals for the repeal of the Excise, etc., you have taken the Government's advice literally and turned round to see what you can do inside the industry itself and you have fixed upon the one issue which is the most obvious, viz., the reduction of wages. You have yourself decided that the moment has come for such reduction and you have also decided by how much amount the reduction should take place. Obviously you have also made up your mind that such a reduction should be uniform for every class of labour and would come into operation of the auspicious day that your committee fixes for this purpose. In securing this reduction you have very rightly deprecated the suggestion that the mills might work short time, because that would reduce the production and possibly the profits, on the basis of which all the agents are paid and thrive. In

(Continued on next page.

TRAM FARES

NO CASE FOR REVISION

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved:—

'That the Corporation are of opinion that their President should be provided with a well furnished office room in the Municipal Building and a motor car for his use during the period he holds the office. 2. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary funds for the purpose as well as for the maintenance of the car.'

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar said Mr. Patel could have purchased a car for the President out of the Rs. 6,000 which he was presented on Saturday last.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said all members were not endowed with the world's goods as to the extent that the precious speaker was, but the work of the President had increased enormously, and he had to attend the Corporation office almost every day and he must have some facilities.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said Mr. Patel who had made the Corporation hall his home during his presidency was much handicapped for want of a car.

The Commissioner supported the proposition, and said a room could be provided for him now, the only thing required being some decent furniture. All over the world the elected presiding officers were given some sumptuary allowance. The duties of a President were even more outside the office than in the office, and his social work was also of great importance. The President should be provided with a car at the expense of the city, he said.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand thought it was a mischievous proposition.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said all over the world the chief officers of the state were provided with a house or salary or some such convenience and he did not see why the President should not be given a car.

Mr. Boman Behram moved an amendment deleting the words "motor car" from the proposition.

The amendment was carried.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI DISPENSARIES.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved:—

'That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation Resolution No. 3663, dated the 23rd June 1924, under which he has been asked to submit definite proposals for the establishment of free Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in each ward of the City and he be requested to expedite the submission of the proposals asked for.'

He said it was more than 12 months that the proposition was passed and the Commissioner had not even made a report on the matter.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the Commissioner had not treated the Corporation fairly in the matter. People liked to be under the treatment of *Hakims* and *Vaidyas* and as the cost was not going to be much he did not see why the Commissioner should have delayed the question.

TRAM FARES.

The Corporation considered the Tramways Committee's report regarding the question of fares on tramways extensions.

"After careful consideration of the whole question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee are of opinion that no case for the revision of fares that have already been fixed has been made out by the Tramways Company and that the demand for the revision of fares does not come within the scope of arbitration."

Mr. Nariman in moving that the report be adopted said it was entirely within the discretion of the Corporation to fix the fares on extensions and they need not go to arbitration. The Company was making enormous profits out of the power it was supplying, and it had tried to differentiate that department from the tramways department, which was not fair. In these hard times he did not think they should add to the burden of the poor people by increasing the fare.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban moved that the report be recorded and that the subject matter of the report be sent to arbitration.

Mr. A. K. Pai seconding said as the capital was Indian the Company should be treated more leniently.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the logic of Mr. Pai must be the usual logic of Rao Bahadurs, and there was no substance in it.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said the Company had spent large sums on extensions and some of the shareholders had purchased shares at a high price. The Company would eventually be theirs, and he thought it was only proper that the shareholders must now make hay while the sun shone. The matter required more attention, he said.

The Commissioner said the Company was making a heavy loss on their tramways. He thought the proper course was to take counsel's opinion in the matter on the preliminary question whether it should be referred to arbitration.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the fares were settled by arrangement and no case for revision had at all arisen. No doubt a case had been put forward on behalf of interested parties, or on behalf of parties who had speculated in shares, on their own behalf or on behalf of others, but they must not listen to them. He repeated that the Corporation was treating the Company fairly and the Company was making a profit of 40 to 50 per cent on the power which was taken from the Tata Hydro Companies. If necessary he would move a proposition that the profits of the Company from the supply of the power should be limited to 5 per cent only.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

PROPOSAL TO RESERVE SEATS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C., proposes to introduce in the local Legislative Council a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, so as to enable the Maratha and Untouchable classes adequate representation on the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The objects of the Bill are fully explained in the following Statement of Objects and Reasons:—

"In the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay the Labouring and the Depressed Classes do not obtain adequate representation. The object of this bill is to make statutory provision to give representation—directly and by election to these classes. This object is sought to be achieved by reservation of seats. The principle of reservation has been recognised as the effective means of giving representation to those classes, who have a claim for it, but do not obtain it in the ordinary course. The Government of Bombay have adopted it in favour of the Mahomedans in the Local Boards Act; and in the case of women, minorities, Depressed classes, etc., in the election of School Boards under the Primary Education Act. Even in the case of Council Elections the principle of reservation is adopted both as regards the Mahomedans and the Maratha and the Allied castes. Out of 106 seats the bill seeks to reserve only 'fifteen' seats, 10 in favour of the labouring classes and 5 for the Depressed classes."

"INSURANCE LEGISLATION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have really rendered a great service to the country by your bold leader on Insurance Legislation which appeared in your issue of the 3rd instant.

Insurance is a great source of national income. And the present insurance drain from India is only next to the drain resulting from the importation of foreign cloth. The proposed legislation requires, therefore, to be thoroughly discussed by not only the people connected directly with Indian Insurance Companies but by Indian economists as well as Indian merchants.

The objects of any insurance legislation should be to protect the policy-holders by seeing that the Companies working in India are sound. The Indian Insurance legislation should also give some protection to Indian Insurance Companies against foreign competition.

The companies at present working in India may be divided as Indian and Non-Indian Companies.

As regards Indian companies, their capital is bound to be invested in India and with certain checks about investments and with a provision for insurance reserves the policy-holders will be quite safe.

Regarding Non-Indian companies the policy-holders should be protected, in case of Fire and Marine Insurance by making these companies invest 40 per cent. of their Indian premium income in India. American legislations require such deposits and there is no reason why we should not take a lesson from them. As for foreign Life Insurance Companies, full reserves for the Indian insurances should be invested in India and a charge ought to be created over these investments, in favour of the Indian policy-holders. These steps will afford another incidental advantage also inasmuch as the consequential investments will ease the market for Government loans.

I understand that the Indian Merchants' Chamber had, in the past considered this matter and sent their views to the Government. I also understand that some of the points mentioned by the Chamber are not taken up by the Government in their proposed Insurance legislation.

We may now well ask what steps the Indian Chamber is going to take to protect the interests of the Indian Public? It is rather unfortunate that the present president of the Indian Chamber Mr. Phiroze Sethna is very closely connected with foreign Insurance Companies, both life and fire. It is, however, to be hoped that he will rise above personal interests and protect Indian interests. Others however should be vigilant and zealously guard Indian interest.—Yours, etc.

"AN INSURANCE AGENT."

DADABHAI NAVROJI CENTENARY.

The Centenary of the Dadabhai Navroji, the Grand Old Man of India falls on the 4th of September next. (He was born on 4th September 1825). The Rathestar Mandal has decided to celebrate this unique event in a manner befitting the occasion. With a view to make this even a great success all well-known Bombay Associations Educational, Social, Religious and Political of every cast and creed, are invited to join on this occasion. If any Associations wish to join in this unique event they are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary Rathestar Mandal No. 77 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOYCOTH OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

(Continued from previous page.)

order to clothe your iron decisions with a velvet glove, you have invited those, whom you have considered labour leaders in Bombay, to announce to them your decision and to ask them whether they have anything to say against it. In imitation of your bureaucratic masters you have also given seven days' precise notice to give their final reply if they have any. The steam roller of your arbitrary decision will at your desire move on and crush everything that comes in front of it.

4. Permit me to point out that even in the scheme so sagely conceived there may be flaws. For one thing you do not appear to have pronted by past experience. The principle, which was enunciated by the Stanley Reed Committee, was not of compulsory arbitration, but of an arbitration which would be morally binding, the personnel of the arbitration being selected with a view not to increase the fight, but to bring nearer the settlement. During the last strike the indefinite extension if the strike as well as suppressed irritation of feelings on the part of the men were averted by the timely decision of the Macleod Committee, which had a very great moral effect. On this occasion, we are told that you have week after week for the last nine months been considering the difficult position of the industry, but these considerations have been behind closed doors and from the point of view of the trade. The decisions reached from these considerations could not by one stroke of pen obviate the distrust, which Labour has hitherto felt. Such distrust has been justified by the fast that when prosperous times did come some years ago, the demands of Labour were only met after a struggle. Spontaneous justice has not been a characteristic of the decision of the millowners in the past, and under the circumstances if what you are going to do now is to be accepted as a final settlement without a struggle. I would urge that in the first instance a committee should be appointed to consider the whole situation. I would not dogmatise about the personnel of such a committee, but would say that the presence of a few independent men, who are not likely to be bought out by the millowners or to be brow-beaten by Labour, but who would give an independent judgment for the industry as such, would be an advantage. I would suggest that such a committee should consider not merely the question of Labour as such, but in the first instance all the avenues of economy which are possible with a view to reduce the costs to the textile industry at the present moment. If such a committee came to the conclusion that a certain amount of sacrifice was needed not only on the part of Labour but on the part of other people, then that other section should be equally ready to meet the difficult position and reduce the charge, which they are at present making on the textile industry, in order to secure the common good. If such a committee further came to the conclusion that the time had come to reduce the amount of wages and if they also were of opinion that the reduction should be to the extent of 15 per cent. or on any particular scale, then their considered judgment would go a very long way to secure amicable settlement. It would certainly take away the sting from the minds of labour and convince them that what they had to bear was a necessity of the industry and therefore to take it cheerfully. Such a committee ought also to consider that if there was to be a reduction whether it should be uniform for every class of labour, or more for a particular class least able to bear it than for another class more able to bear it.

5. Some of us think that in a crisis of this magnitude for the textile industry any Government in the world would have come forward not merely to assist in direct and indirect ways would have proposed in the matter of hours of work suspension of the Factory Acts which are after all legislative measures for the protection of Labour against individual exploitation. If the object is merely a reduction of costs then it could be also secured in other ways by working an extra hour, but it is significant that no such suggestion has been put forward by those whose eyes are glued to more rupees, annas and pies and who would countenance a permanent reduction of the standard of life amongst the workers than face a Government dependent for its power on the goodwill of Lancashire with a direct issue as to whether they are prepared to meet the wishes of the industry for regarding the Japanese competition as an industrial warfare and as a war measure to inflict an additional strain of work on everybody concerned by suspending the Factory Act for a year. If such a suggestion had emanated for the capitalists who obviously do not know even their own interests and if it had been properly placed before labour with an earnest appeal in the case of industry it is quite possible that those on whom form of sacrifice is being inflicted in the form of reduced wages would not have been found unwilling to consider another form of sacrifice much against their principles but dictated as an exceptional measure to secure the continued existence of the industry itself, and to withstand a compulsory reduction on their already very meagre standard of life.

6. If a mere warning were required as to the desirability of dignified and sensible course the above paragraphs contain that. For those who will not take this or any other warning expanding the above items into a fat volume will have no effect.

In conclusion I would say that the one famous notion of the millowners that they alone are responsible for the origin, continued existence and prosperity of mill industry is wrong and if they realise that others are as much concerned to it, they would promptly steer a better course than they have done hitherto. It is never too late to mend.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

BERAR LETTER.

MODERATES' CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, July 5.

The 1st of July was observed as the Shraddha day of the late Mr. C. R. Das in all towns and important villages throughout the province, and Amraoti, the capital of Berar has in a way set an example of unity by bringing on a common platform Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde and Rao Bahadur Brahma, men holding divergent views in political matters. Yet a notable but an equally deplorable fact in respect of the behaviour of the Moderates as a whole, is their aloofness from popular agitation. Their leaders seem to be engaged in a supreme effort at bringing about unity by holding a Round Table Conference at Nagpur, where they are expected to discuss the political situation as a whole, and are not confining their deliberations exclusively to the subject of forming a Ministry. The attempt is, to all appearances a very laudable one; but the Moderates ought to have given an earnest of their motives by associating themselves everywhere in the meetings held on the 1st of July. They have missed this opportunity of engendering a confidence among the Swarajist leaders and their numerous following. Mr. M. S. Aney the acknowledged leader of Berar and the President of the Swaraj party as well as the Provincial Congress Committee has in un-mistakable terms called upon his associates to hold themselves aloof from the proposed Round Table Conference, and the C. P. Swarajists led by Dr. Moonje are determined not to join the Moderate deliberations. Sir Hari Singh Gour himself is in doubt as to whether the Moderates will heartily co-operate with him in pushing the conference to a success. The R. T. Conference is announced to meet at Nagpur on 15th instant but, in the absence of the Swarajists, it is bound to be a one man's show. Would it not be wise for the organisers yet to give up their attempt of holding the Conference, in view of the fact that even if they come to any conclusions, they will not be able to assure the Government of any popular support?

LAND REVENUE CODE.

The Berar Legislative Committee meets at Amraoti on 15th instant to consider the draft of the Berar Land Revenue Code. This is a matter that touches the vital interests of all classes, irrespective of castes, creeds or political views, and affords a splendid opportunity for the Moderates to join hands with the Swarajists. All sections are evincing a keen interest in eliminating from the draft law sections which infringe the fundamental rights of the agriculturists. For example, the proprietorship of the land is monopolised under the draft law by Government. Will the representatives of the people, with their constituents wide awake to their rights and responsibilities, submit meekly to this surrender? I think that the Swarajists the Moderates, as well as the Non-Brahmins are all agreed in maintaining that the land belongs to the people and not to the State. If they are united does it not behove them all to put their heads together, and present a united front to the bureaucracy in deleting the section that concedes the proprietorship of the land to the State? Whatever be the differences that divide them, all the three sections will be doing a bare justice to the agricultural population by making a common cause in defeating mischievous provisions in the draft law. Will they rise above all differences?

NON-BRAHMIN SUCCESS.

The District Council Elections are now over. One notable fact that emerges from the elections is the numerical majority of the non-Brahmins. All the Chairman as well as Vice-Chairmen are non-Brahmins, with only one exception of Mr. L. T. Shewade of Amraoti who is the Vice-Chairman of the D. Council. The office-bearers as well as the members are most of them raw and inexperienced; but there is some ground to believe that they will allow themselves to be led generally by Barrister R. M. Deshmukh, the Chairman of the Amraoti District Council. Luckily Mr. R. M. Deshmukh presides over a Council which claims a majority of the Swarajists, and the lead that was until now given by Yeotmal will henceforth come from Amraoti.

RECEPTIONS TO THE GOEVRNOR.

A rumour goes that some Loyalists—that pass by the appellation of Liberals in Berar!—are making preparations for a splendid reception of His Excellency the Governor of C. P. Ellichpur Municipality, they say, is going to present an address of welcome to His Excellency, and feelers are being cast at other places also to see if the Governor can be suitably received. If the Loyalists succeed in their attempts most people entertain grave doubts about their success—that will possibly aid the Governor in forming his decision with regard to the dissolution of the present Council. His Excellency must be watching with interest the development of events, and must be eagerly awaiting the decisions of the Round Table Conference, before deciding to take any step with regad to the Reforms. Berar and C. P. Swarajists are determined to reject Ministers' salaries; the Liberals, even though they decide to form a Ministry, cannot enjoy the confidence of the Council and thus are unable to assure the Government of popular support. How will His Excellency wriggle out of the situation? Will he take the avoidable odium of withdrawing the Reforms by reserving all the subjects, or will he take the only constitutional step of dissolving the present Council and leaving the solution of the impasse to the electorates themselves? The Council begins its autumn session on 3rd August, and the question of Ministers' salaries is bound to arise. Let us wait and see.

The Berar Provincial Conference meets at Yeotmal towards the end of November.

MEMORIAL TO DESHBANDU.

STRENGTHENING OF SWARAJYA PARTY.

MADRAS, July 13.

A portrait of the late Mr. C. R. Das was unveiled this morning at the Naroji-Gokhale Union by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar when Mr. T. Prakasam presided. Both Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Prakasam emphasised in their speeches the need for composing differences in the Congress ranks and for strengthening the Swarajya party as a memorial to Mr. Das.—A. P.

SUGGESTIONS BEFORE CALCUTTA CORPORATION COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The Corporation of Calcutta appointed a special committee to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate in the Corporation the memory of the late Mr. C. R. Das, the first Mayor of Calcutta. No less than six forms which the memorial should take were considered by the Committee, but no decision has been arrived at as yet. The suggestions were for a full size bronze statue with a suitable pedestal to be put up in the Central Municipal Office building at the main entrance for the present; a marble bust to be put up in the first floor of the Central Municipal office; to name the whole of the Central Avenue the Chittaranjan Avenue; to name Shambazar Park the Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Park; to establish a home for beggars with a hospital for persons suffering from incurable diseases; and, to open a stores depot to be called Deshbandhu Bhandars in each ward for distribution of diet among indigent patients receiving treatment at the Corporation dispensaries and relief centres organised by ward health associations. The committee held their first meeting last week and recommended that one lakh of rupees be set aside for the purpose of the memorial.—A. P.

BAHREIN INDIANS' CONDOLENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Indians at Bahrein, a Port on the Persian Gulf, including the Hindus and the Mahomedans of all ranks held a meeting on the 28th June 1925 to express condolences at the premature death of the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das.

Short speeches were delivered describing the great sacrifice and achievements for the national cause of the late Deshbandhu. A resolution to convey a condolence message to the son and widow of the late Deshbandhu as well as the Editor "The Forward" was passed and unanimously accepted, and the message was duly cabled. The Indians also closed their shops for the day as a mark of respect for the deceased.

CONDOLENCES TO MRS. DAS.

Miss Madhukanta Shankerlal Daftari, a girl of eight years, studying in the Ghat-Kopar National School, sent the following telegram to Mahatmaji: "Mahatmaji, Care of Srijut Das, Calcutta. Bapuji beg convey my heart felt condolences to Hind Mother Vasantidevi, from your daughter, Madhukanta, Ghat-Kopar."

Mahatmaji has sent the following telegram in reply:—Madhukanta Shankerlal Daftary Ghatkopar.

"Thanks conveying condolences—Gandhi."

PROTECTION TO STEEL.

TRADE FACILITIES ACT DOING DAMAGE.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Mr. C. I. Rodrick, the representative of Messrs. Jessop and Company gave evidence before the Tariff Board to-day and suggested that the present duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on fabricated structural steel should be increased to either 57 per cent. or to only 34 per cent plus provisions against the Trade Facilities Act. Government enterprises as Railway Workshops should be curtailed and a complete system of purchasing in India at rupee prices should be started and results of tenders were to be published.

Witness proceeding complained that firms or public bodies in India were making use of the Trade Facilities Act to borrow money, specially mentioning the Port Commissioners. Witness also mentioned the S. I. Railway, but said he had not the actual facts.

President:—You make the statement that the Trade Facilities Act is doing a good deal of damage. It is for you to establish your case.

Witness:—I can prove the assertion that the Port Commissioners are doing that.

The President said as the inquiry was a summary inquiry they could not consider witness's suggestion for a complete system of purchase in India at rupee price and curtailment of Government enterprises such as Railway Workshops etc.—A. P.

POONA LIBERAL CONFERENCE

MR. CHINTAMANI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

POONA, July 13.

It is understood that the fourth session of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference will be held in Poona with Mr. C. Y. Chintamani as President some time in August next.—A. P.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION

NO MEANING IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES

TILAK ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

NAGPUR, July 13.

At a public meeting, Dr. Khare, M.L.C., presiding, held in order to celebrate Lokmanya Tilak's birthday, Mr. Abhyankar M.L.A. said politics, to Hindus, was part of religion and to them an act was sinful or otherwise according to the motive behind it. Tilak based his political activities on this principle which even the Westerners accepted in their wordly dealings. The speaker said that was the Maharashtra psychology. Let those who talk of responsive co-opoeration in Tilak's name know that acts which would have been responsive co-operation when Tilak used the phrase were decidedly not responsive co-operation to-day. "Responsive Co-operation" had no meaning in the present circumstances. Lokmanya thought before deciding; but once he decided he gave effect to it at all cost. He always sacrificed himself for his cause and never the cause for the sake of popularity. It was impossible for Swarajists and Liberals to unite until the latter agreed to make definite sacrifices for the cause. Unity in goal without unity in means was idle talk. —A. P.

MR. ANEY ON SWARAJ PARTY'S AIMS.

APPEAL TO MODERATES.

YEOTMAL, July 13.

Speaking at a public meeting held in connection with the anniversary of the late Mr. Tilak, Mr. M. A. Aney, M.L.A., explained at length the principles underlying the lifelong activities of Mr. Tilak and said that his political methods were based on principles which may be summed up in one word 'responsive co-operation.' He deprecated the Moderates' attitude of undervaluing the sterling patriotism, laudable self-effacement and undaunted pursuit of bold policies initiated by the Swaraj Party and called upon them not to lend themselves as suitable tools in the hands of the Government to crush the party which stood for Mr. Tilak's principles and methods. They should help the Swarajists in making it more and more difficult for the Government to govern without the consent of the people. United action and co-ordination of popular forces was the supreme need of the hour and co-operation in that respect would be cheerfully forthcoming from the Swarajists provided it was not used to strengthen the hands of the bureaucracy but to effectively attack its citadal. Mr. Aney concluded by a fervent appeal to the Moderates who were of late professing an allegiance to Mr. Tilak's responsive co-operation and called upon them to justify their loyalty to the principle by bringing it into practice.—A.P.

SHOLAPUR NOTES.

CLOSE OF LITERARY LECTURE SERIES

(From our Correspondent.)

July 11.

Sholapur is fortunate in having monsoonish weather for the last four days, although the total quantity of rain during the period was hardly an inch. The Kharif crops are awaiting sowing and the next fortnight will seal the fate of the District as far as the first crops are concerned.

The literary lecture series which was started on the 26th of June, terminated on the 7th July under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. In all 12 lectures were given on different subjects by noted persons many of whom had come from outside. Mr. Kelkar heartily complimented on the successful attempt of the organizers. The next day Mr. Kelkar lectured on "the present political situation" before a packed house and emphasized the need of unity of all parties. Regarding Lord Birkenhead's speech in the House of Lords, he said that although the total result was a great disappointment, it was some satisfaction to note that the present British Government admitted the necessity of the revision of the Reforms Act and appointment of a Royal Commission before 1925. The enslaughts against Diarchy by all parties have knocked the bottom of the bureaucratic argument that it has not been given a fair trial. The lecturer assured the audience that the Swaraj Party was prepared to meet other parties on the Congress platform by making necessary concessions and appealed to other parties to do the same.

MURREE OUTRAGE

ALLEGED BRUTAL ATTACK ON RAISAHEB.

ASSAILANTS STATED TO BE AMERICANS.

Mr. Amir Chand Bombwal, writers as follows from Murree, under date 6th July:—

With reference to the press telegram dated 4th July confirmed by Post of 5th July, I received the following intimation from the telegraph office to-day that telegrams could not be transmitted beyond Rawalpindi owing to facts being not stated therein correctly and the therefore transmission wes not permitted by the Civil authorities.

It is strange that no word was pointed out as being incorrect, but it appears that the word "Europeans" instead of "Americans" as pointed out by the District Magistrate to-day, was taken exception to. It is very difficult for an Indian to differenciate between the nationality of white men. The local residents and visitors have been so much shocked by the seriousness of the assault which was most unprovoked and gratuitous that the following notice was issued for holding a meeting under the signature of the leading citizens and visitors of Murree:

"It is proposed to hold a public meeting at 12-30 p.m. in Rink Theatre with a view to protest against the treatment meted to Rai Sahib Lala Bisheshar Nath, son of late R. S. Lala Murlimal, by certain Europeans on Friday evening. The public is requested to please attend punctually.

(Sd.) Sardar Mohan Singh, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Rai Bahadur Lala Karam Chand, Lala Mehr Chand Khanna, Municipal Commissioner, Lala Ramprasad Syal, Vice-President, cantt. Board, Khan Sahib Abdulla Khan, Municipal Commissioner, Nawabzada S. Dhanjibhoy, etc., etc.

The meeteing was accordingly held, wherein all shades of opinion and communities, including a few Europeans, were present. The attendance was sufficiently large and feelings in the meeting ran high. Rai Bahadur Malik Mohansingh was voted to the chair unanimously. Before commencing the meeting Mr. J. A. Fergusson, the Deputy Commissioner of the District, came and explained as under:—

"That he attended not as a member of the meeting but in order to explain that the accused were not Europeans, but Americans, members of the boring staff of the Attock Oil Company at Khaurin, the Attock district, who had apparently come to celebrate what is known in the United States of America as Independence Day, 4th July. The Deputy Commissioner explained that as he might have to hear the case he could not possibly say anything in regard to the merits of the case, but he had interviewed Mr. Mc. Creath, the General Manager of the Attock Oil Company, had ascertained that in previous years the American staff had celebrated the Independence Day in the plains, and he promised that if any Americans from Khaur visit Murree on or about 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, July 1925, adequate arrangements will be made beforehend to prevent any breach of the peace."

After this Lala Mehrchand Khanna, secretary of the meeting, thanked the Deputy Commissioner for the information and assured that he would change the word "Europeans" to "Ameircans" in the resolution before putting it up. The Deputy Commissioner left the meeting at this stage. The president called Pundit Dina Nath Bali Sahib to move the first resolution which runs as under:

"That this meeting of the citizens and visitors of Murree expresses its horror at and protests against the unprovoked, gratuitous and cowardly assault by some Americans on Rai Sahib Lala Bishesharnath Talwar, landlord, Banker and contractor and a most respectable citizen of the place and his Mohammeden syce, thereby causing them serious hurts and grievous injuries."

In his speech Pandit Valiji expressed great regret and resentment at the brutal attack on the road on a most respectable citizen of the town. He explained that although the persons who made the attack this time were Amricans, yet the incidents of the sort, though not of the same seriousness, had occured in the past, between Europeans and Indians, of which many instances were given in support of his statement to show that similar cases had occured often before, wherein British officers and soldiers had insulted Indians. It was due to the underlined, (sic) feelings that a white man could do as he liked with Indians. This sort of thing could never have happened if the Americans knew that the Indian subjects of His Majesty were as good as the other subjects of the Crown. He also said that if a gentleman like Raisahib Lala Bisheshar Nath, who was well educated and a most refined man, could be brutally attacked so seriously then it was difficult for any other man in the station to feel himself safe. Being subjects of a mighty Empire, was it not our right atleast to expect that we would be safe in our own country? If Government carried out its duty to us, such attacks by foreigners would become impossible. The Government as a guardian of the Indian people should make every whiteman feel that they could not do what they liked with Indians with impunity.

The resolution was seconded by Sardarsahib Didar Singh, and carried unanimously.

After this the second resolution was moved by Sardar Mohansingh as under:—"That this meeting while looking upon the occurrence with great concern and alarm and impressing upon the authorities the nature of public feeling, request that with a view to restore confidence in the minds of the public strong measures be taken to prevent a recurrence of such happenings in the future and to prosecute the persons concerned as vigorously as possible and bring home the guilt to the offenders".

The resolution was seconded by Nawabzada S. Dhanjibhoy and passed.

The third resolution appointed a Deputation to wait upon the local authorities and bring to their notice the public feeling of the insecurity caused by the occurrence and to request the suitable measures to be adopted.

It was also resolved that copies of the above be sent to the press, the Civil and Military Authorities, the Manager, Attock Oil Company, and the American Counsul at Bombay.

After this the meeting disposed with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

I may mention for the information of the readers that Rai Sahib, Lala Bisheshar-nath is a well known gentleman of respectability and position and when it is stated that the attackers threw him on the ground, kicked him, knocking out many of his teeth and seriously injuring the lower and upper jaws, and they only left him when they thought that he was dead, as the Rai Sahib became unconscious, the readers would have some idea of the brutality of the attack. The public feeling has been greatly roused and the fact that the perpetrators of the offence were allowed to go free on their own recognisance by the District Magistrate does not warrant much confidence in the local authorities. It is understood that Rai Sahib has made a written statement to the Police, as he is unable to make a verbal statement of which particulars will be sent later Thanks are due to Colonel Whitemore, Civil Surgeon, who has been very kind and sympathetic throughout, and is attending the Rai Sahib personally twice every day.

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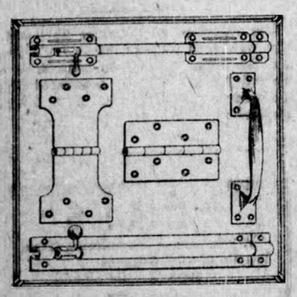

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THE BOMBAY SAKYAMUNI VIHARA FUND.

The following appeal has been issued by some of the prominent Buddhists of Bombay on behalf of the Buddha Society.

For about one thousand years, viz., from the reign of Emperor Asoka to that of Shri Harsha a large portion of the Indian people professed Buddhism. All classes from prince to peasant paid their homage to Bhagwan Buddha, and the whole country was dotted over with the Buddhist Viharas, Stupas and caves. His message was carried beyond the borders of India to the eastern countries by holy monks, and as a result, our ancient culture in general came to be venerated in Tibet, China, Japan, Siam, Burma and Ceylon. Although Buddhism as a religion has declined from the land of its birth still Hindus of to-day regard Bhagwan Buddha as the nineth Avatar of Vishnu. But it is a matter for reproach that only a few people among us should be credited with some knowledge about Buddha and his sublime teachings. It is highly desirable that the Sakyamuni's life, teachings, and ideals should be spread broadcast among the people, for, they will serve not only to facilitate the understanding of the ancient history and the art of India, but also to guide our lives and aitivities in fruitful channels. That is the Spirit of Buddha's all-comprehensive wisdom and unbounded compassion. Therefore, we the propose to erect a Vihara in this city of Bombay to be known as Sakyamuni Vihara. It is estimated that it would cost about fifty to sixty thousand rupees. The Vihara will be open to all people irrespective of caste and creed. And we appeal to the public to support the project liberally, and enable the vihara to be constructed at an early date. The Vihara will be furnished with a well-equipped Library of books relating to the ancient culture and civilization of India. It will also have a large central hall for holding lectures and discourses on religious and philosophical subjects. We trust that the generous public will respond liberally to our appeal.

Contributions should be sent to the Treasurer of the Fund Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Navasari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY

"SATISFACTORY PROGRESS"

OFFCIAL REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The following resolution of the Government of Bombay on the report of the Director of Public Instruction, on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1923-24, is published:—

In the year under review the number of pupils receiving instruction increased by 35,399 or 3.9 per cent., the increase in primary schools for boys accounting for 23,652, the corresponding figure for girls being 5,582. Government view with satisfaction the position which the figures reported by the Director of Public Instruction reveal and the fact that this Presidency has secured the leading position in all India as regards the proposition to population of both boys and girls attending school.

Expenditure on primary education for the year 1923-24 when compared with the figures for 1913-14 shows an increase of no less than 265 per cent. On secondary education the figure has risen from 7.88 lakhs in 1913-14 to 21.09 lakhs in 1923-24 equivalent to an increase of 168 per cent. The total expenditure from provincial revenues in the year under review was approximately 2¾ times the sum spent ten years ago. The total increase in expenditure over 1922-23 amounted to nearly 18 lakhs. It is satisfactory to observe that in spite of this increase in expenditure the cost of direction and inspection fell from 8.3 to 7.3 per cent.

The demand for University education is steadily growing, the increase in the number of candidates for Matriculation being 10 per cent. For some time past Government have viewed with growing concern a tendency towards the lowering of the standard previously maintained in some branches of academic learning and in consequence the courses for the M.B., B.S., and B.E. degrees have now been revised, and the standard of qualification for admission to the Medical and Engineering Courses has been raised. A school of Economics and Sociology has been established and a Committee appointed "to examine the present constitution and functions of the Bombay University, with a view to broaden and liberalise its constitution and to consider its transformation into a teaching University, and the question of bringing the University into closer relation with the Commercial and Industrial interests and public bodies in the City of Bombay."

The increase in the number of pupils in Secondary Schools is substantial and indicates a rapidly growing demand for secondary education. This increase, while satisfactory in itself, necessitates constant supervision and watchfulness on the part of the executive officers responsible for education in this Presidency to prevent any diminution in the standard of efficiency, and any tendency to sacrifice quality to quantity.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The extension of primary education has always been and will continue to be the peculiar concern of Government The total expenditure on primary education in the year under review amounted to 166 1/2 lakhs of which Government provided over 110 lakhs. While Government are devoting their resources so liberally towards attaining the final goal of compulsory primary education they observe with regret that the response of local bodies has not hitherto been equally liberal. The difficulties under which local bodies labour are fully appreciated, but it cannot be reiterated too forcibly or too frequently that the burden of financing education for all, cannot wholly be borne by Government but must be shared in due proportion by local bodies. The provisions of the Primary Education Act contain infinite possibilities and provide wide avenues for advance in the direction of universal literacy, irrespective of caste or creed, and Government will observe with interest the degree to which advantage will be taken of the facilities offered and the energy with which the possibilities will be exploited.

Except in the Bombay Division where 98 per cent. of the Mahomedan pupils are in the lower vernacular standards a satisfactory increase in the number of Mahomedans, both in secondary schools and colleges is recorded. The failure of the Hindu backward classes to show equal progress with the Mahomedans in secondary and higher education is a regrettable feature. Government cannot view without concern the fact that in spite of the grant of special scholarships the Hindu backward classes constitute approximately only 10 per cent. of students in colleges and but 25 per cent. of the pupils in secondary schools, the remaining 90 per cent. and 75 per cent. respectively belonging to the professional and trading classes.

EFFECT OF N.C.O. MOVEMENT.

While it is evident that much room for improvement remains, there are indications that the cause of education in this Presidency made satisfactory progress in many directions during the year under report. The adverse influence exercised by the Non-co-operation movement during the years immediately preceding dwindled to the point of extinction; the progress made by schools with an agricultural bias was encouraging; the increase in the number of girls receiving instruction was steady though not well diffused over all parts of the Presidency and confined to a few communities; a scheme for ensuring that each district will have approximately the same percentage of trained teachers was elaborated; increased provision of special facilities for Mahomedans and backward classes was made and will no doubt show results in the future. There were signs that in the Deccan in particular the desirability of securing education for their children is becoming widely realised by all classes of parents and the attraction of an increasing number of students by the engineering, technical and industrial schools was an especially welcome feature of the year's activities.

Government fully realise that the maintenance of progress in education during the year under review and in the immediate future must have entailed and will entail a more than usually heavy strain on their officers. The Department has lost several experienced officers of the I.E.S., during the past two years, and its complete provincialization in accordance with the recommendations of the Lee Commission involves a reorganization of the existing B.E.S. and S.E.S. This reorganization—coupled with the transfer of control over primary education to the Local Authorities—will give rise to many difficult administrative problems in the solution of which the greatest care and discrimination will be required. Government, however, are confident that, as in the past, the Director and his officers will not fail them in finding a satisfacory solution of the various problems which may rise, and desire to place on record their appreciation of the good work done by them during the year under review.

EUROPE RE-VISITED.

(Continued from page 6.)

It used to be said quite correctly that the capitalist knows no national boundaries. The problem that faces capitalism to-day is an international one. The pebble of industrial unrest thrown in the midst of the capitalist pool spreads its circles to the nationalist shores of every country in the world. In short, Europe is faced with the simple problem: shall the system of society known as capitalism exist? In facing this problem, it goes without saying, Capitalism is fighting for its very existence. Either the enemy must go under, namely, the worker, or else one must be prepared to hear the death rattle in the throat of the present system.

If the reader clearly grasps this central issue, he will have no difficulty in understanding the significance of the march of recent events in Europe. Let me illustrate. Here, at Geneva, a little comedy was enacted the other day in connection with the representation of the Italian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference. This comedy has become an annual event. Signor Mussolini, the Italian Prime Minister, has set afoot the Fascist movement in Italy. The word Fascist derives it. meaning from the Latin implying the union of stakes or sticks—hence Fascism implies the unity or solidarity of the state. The result in Italy has been that the Fascist has set up a reign of terror against everything and everybody who happens to be in opposition to his view of the solidarity of the state. The Fascist has stopped at nothing—not even murder, and the entire disruption by force and intimidation of Labour organisations in Italy. He went further. He set up Fascist Labour organisations of which Employers were also members, and Mussolini sent his own henchman, Signor Russoni, to represent Italian Labour at the International Labour Conference. Naturally, the Workers' delegates boycotted Signor Rassoni. My suggestion that we should walk out of the Conference as a protest was not accepted by M. Mertens, the Belgian Labour leader, and I did not press it, as I understood that our delegates would like to expose Fascist methods in their speeches. And the result was that we had a full dress debate.

After the debate, I had a long chat with Signor Rassoni. He wanted to know why I was bitter against him. I corrected him by telling him that I was bitter only against his principles. Rassoni shrugged his shoulders and said:

"You, whose national problem is so intense, will realise that Fascist methods are the most effective. What are we aiming at? Only this, that Italy shall be great. The worker must bend his knee to this great ideal, and if he does not and unfortunately gets killed—well, then, it is but an incident in the Revolution. Italy is in revolution, and all is fair in love and war."

A lady next to me reminded Rassoni that all the violence was on the side of the Fascisti, and pointed to advertisements in Italian cities threatening the opponents of the Fascisti with doses of castor oil, threats which are actually carried out. I suggested that perhaps the Fascisti believe that castor oil is a sovereign remedy for social obstruction. There came from Rassoni another shrug, and he cut the lady short by suggesting that he hoped she would keep in her heart "un peu d'amour pour L'Italie," —a little bit of love for Italy, even if she did not love the Fascist.

Now Fascism is spreading fast all over Europe. What is happening in Italy happened in Bulgaria, where the present Government, although in a minority, forcibly acquired power and commenced a regular reign of terror. The workers retaliated with the Sofia Cathedral explosion, and now either all the radical and Socialists leaders are dead or in prison or in exile. In fact, the danger threatening even Great Britain by the spread of Fascism was voiced by Mr. Poulton, the British Trade Union delegate, in his speech at the Conference in which he denounced violently the violence of the Fasoisti.

The example I have given is not the only one relevant to the point which I am explaining. In my next article, I intend to illustrate this point by glancing at the Imperialistic designs of the rulers of Europe—which fact to-day must be of great interest to the Mohammedan population of India, since the centre of Imperialistic activity is to-day in Morocco, where Abdel Kerim, the Riffian leader, is fighting bravely against terrific odds while the War-lords who fought the last war to end war enjoy a Machiavellian smile, and the financiers gloat with financial ecstasy over a hoodwinked world and an ignorant proletariat.

Spread of Fascism.

Fascism is not a new growth. It is, in fact, as old as history. To-day it is considered to be a counterblast by the employing class to Bolshevism. The latter desires that power, by violence if necessary, should be gained by the proletariat, the working class, over the capitalist class. Fascism desires to conserve the power of the employing class over all other classes—by violence if necessary. Mr. Monnished, the Irish Labour Delegate, reminded me of the fact that you can find this urge to violence and revolution throughout the history of Great Britain. "The Englishman," he added, "has always been a revolutionary", and he cited Cromwell. Now this is perfectly true but the English revolutionary spirit has differed from its continental counterpart in this: that the Englishman has been a revolutionary almost invariably for Constitutionalism. Cromwell turned himself into a rebel to preserve constitutional rule. Lords Carson and Birkenhead threatened to turn themselves into rebels in order to preserve for North Ireland the British connection. At a dinner function Mr. Ben Tillet, the British Labour Leader and Mr. Harold Butler, the Deputy Director of the Labour Office, I found, were in agreement with me in considering that far from Fascism being a thing of the past in Europe, its day was yet to come. Fascism, in short, is violent Imperialism.

How forcibly apt this description is can be seen at a glance when we regard the Riff war in Morocco. Spain as the world knows, was beaten to a frazzle by Abdel Kerim. French financiers who saw the valuable mines in Morocco vanishing into the hands of "savages" immediately started an outcry, with the result that at their instigation the French have joined hands with Spain and are in their turn attempting to beat Abdel Kerim to a frazzle. The power of the French Fascisti, if it cannot move mountains, can certainly move armies.

And so the struggle goes on in Europe and the scene shifts from country to country. In this struggle, every section of society is being used as a pawn by the great capitalists. In France the Cartel de Gauche, which is an incoherent block of Radical Socialists and Socialists, is thrown in to prevent the defeat of the Painleve Government by the Left Socialists and Communists over the Moroccan war. In Bulgraria, in Spain in Italy the Fascisti and the military juntas are called in to stem the tide of "Bolshevism." In England, the great newspaper trusts are busy manufacturing "Red Letters." in order to win elections against the Labour party on false and forged issues. Day by day, in short, the great struggle of the dispossessed workers against the possessing classes is assuming an acuter, livelier aspect.

"The Red Letter.

Now a word about the Red Letter. I met Mr. Ben Tillet the other day. He was one of the British Labour delegates who went to Russia to get at the truth of the "Red Letter," which the Conservatives alleged had been sent by the Third International from Moscow in order to stir up rebellion through the Communist party in England. Ben Tillet told me that he had examined every secret file and every secret ledger in the secretariat of the Third International. He discovered that Zinovieff, who was supposed to have written that letter, had no authority even to sign a document unless the executive passed a resolution which was duly and regularly minuted. Ben was amazed at the strict discipline in the Moscow office. Every letter that was posted was written up with the name of the clerk and the actual time of posting. He said the Bolshevists unreservedly placed every bit of information available at his disposal, even to the most confidential and secret correspondence. The result of the examination in Ben's own words was that the Red Letter had been forged "within a mile of the Foreign Office." The vested interests in Great Britain fight with these weapons. Whom are they fighting? They are fighting the Rank and File movement of British workers which to-day is more revolutionary than it has ever been. Do not confuse it with the Ramsay Macdonald group. The great Minority leaders of the British Labour movement dislike and loathe the Macdonald frame of mind more even, than we can be expected to do.

(To be Continued.)

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THE MANAGER

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 13.

S S Laconia, —— Trieste.
S S Skuld, Hensen, Bangkok.
S S Pearl Shell, Lane, Rangoon.
S S Cherca, Musobi, Kobe.
S S Argun Maru, Mone, Kobe.
S S Bamora, Rome, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

July 14.

S S Katherine Park, Mayer, Calcutta.
S S Sophie Rickmers, Hulschurch, Hull.

LOADING.

July 13.

Steamer Karagola for Durban.
Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon.
Steamer Skuld, for Bangkok.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, JULY 13.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Aquileia 3201 Genova 15/7 L T & M Italiana.
2 Ranpura 9268 London 18/7 M M & Co.
C Naringa 4107 N.F. N.F. M M & Co
8 Sado Maru 3627 Japan 15/7 N Y Kaisha.
9 Ct. Venice 5222, Karachi 17/7 K M Co.
11 Karagola 3647, Durban, 22/7 M M & Co
13 Domala 5134 U K 16/7, M M & Co.
14 Sophie Rickmers 4433 Hamburg 11/7 T Morrison.
17 Arabian Prince 3551 Phil 22/7 J F & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cheros 3319, K'chi N.F. L Triestino.
4 Vasna 2043 Basra 17/7 M M & Co.
8 Ozarda, 3038 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
9 Honolulu Maru 3541 Kobe 10/7 O S Kaisha.
14 Jalaveera 2909 Malabar N.F. S S N Co.
16 Jalaputra 3113 NF NF Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

K Varala 1932 N F F M M & Co.
N Havildar 3086 Cal. N F. T M and Co.
P Canara 3889 N F N F M M & Co.
A Laconia 4004, Japan N.F. L. Triestino.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 17th July Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Nalyora due about 3rd August, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo due about 18th July, Agent K N Co.

Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rena due about 17th July, Agent Graham T Co.

Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent L Edward Ltd.

Hohenfels due about 19th July, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Belderdyk due about 14th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM GENOA.

Ganya due about 1st August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Adelaide due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

Kabinga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

City of Auckland due about 17th August Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Toyooka Maru due about 15th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 17th July, Agent P and O. S. N Co.

22 CT. ROLLED GOLD WRIST WATCHES

This is a very new style watch fitted with high grade Swiss mechanism. Glass crystal lined figures Arabic or Roman. Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. And an appearance equal to sovereign gold, very charming to look at and perfect time-keeper. Guaranteed for 5 years. Rs. 12/8.

18-carat Rolled GoldWrist Watch Rs. 7/

American "Big Ben" Clock with repeater and alarm Rs. 10-8-0

World-famed "B" timepiece Rs. 2-8-0

"Emden" Fountain Pen, 14-Carat Rolled Gold Nib, Rs. 2/8.

Write to—V. S. WATCH Co., Post Box 105. MADRAS.

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RECTIFIERS, METERS, TESTING INSTRUMENTS.

ELECTRIC ICE CREAM FREEZERS, AND COFFEE GRINDERS.

STRONG AND DURABLE. ROCKBOTTOM PRICES.

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BABAN GOKHALAY,

Opera House, Tram Terminus, GIRGAUM.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 13.

The Bay depression lies this morning over North of Central Provinces.

Heavy rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and the monsoon continues active in the Peninsula.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Bihar, West United Provinces, Mysore, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Gujarat, South Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein three; Bassein one and a half; Diamond Island five; Bhamo, and Dibrugarh two; Sibsagar one and a half; Dhubri and Silchar one; Cherrapunji and Cox's Bazar two; Chittagong and Jhansi one; Meerut two; Parachinar three quarters; Jaipur and Kotah one; Udaipur two; Khandwa one; Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi four; Raipur one; Chandra two; Marmagao one; Karwar, Mangalore, Belgaum, Aurangabad and Hanamkonda one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Central India, West Gujarat and Konkan.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 13th July. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to. 13th July. 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct
Colaba Point ..	0 04	30 71	35 93	20 43
Fort	0 10	32 2	34 90	22 18
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 10	32 57	30 13	24 60
Cumbala Hill	..	..	..	..
Kemp & Cy.				
Bom. Vety. Col	..	..	..	..
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 12.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr		29.579 inches.
Temperature of Air	..	81.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.6 "
Dew Point	..	75.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	82.70 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	9.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air		86.1 "
Minimum do. do.	..	77.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	285 miles.
Fall of Rain	..	0.03 inches
Total fall during month	..	2.75 "
Do, do year..	..	33.44 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 13th July	..	0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jul	h m	h. m.	Jun.	ft in	h. m.
M	13	4 55	25 5	13	10 50	13 46
		17 3	26 4		23 58	18 7
Tue	14	6 22	25 1	14	12 13	18 0
		18 7	25 5		18 8	20 0
W	15	7 51	25 4	15	0 56	18 2
		19 20	25 1		13 34	20 9
Th	16	8 58	25 9	16	1 50	18 1
		20 22	24 9		14 41	21 2
Fri	17	9 50	26 6	17	2 36	17 6
		21 15	25 10		15 32	20 8
Sat	18	16 3	6 59	18	17 8	13 0
		19 2	20 10		20 6	1 50
Sun	19	11 4	27 6	19	3 54	16 9
		22 35	25 6		16 52	19 9

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a. m.	p.m.
July 14, (Tues.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
July 15, (Wed.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19m.
July 16, (Thurs.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
July 17 (Fri.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
July 18 (Sat.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
July 19 (Sun.)	6h 11m.	7h.19m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Monday, the 13th July, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme south-east of the province. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the aforesaid area; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.19 in. of rain and Jhansi 1.23 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and vapour in air is generally in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Mainpuri; elsewhere temperature was almost at usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 0.50 in. of rain, Jaipur 1.13 in., Ajmer 0.85 in. and Kotah 1.01 in. Skies are clear over upper Sind and in general heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect in the former area and in excess generally in Rajputana. Day temperature was below normal locally in east Rajputana; night temperature was higher than usual at Jacobabad only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.14 in. of rain. Neemuch 0.17 in. and Indore 0.50 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is in excess in Central India West. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in the division, the minimum was almost as usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.90 in. of rain, Saugor 3.50 in., Hoshangabad 2.00 in., Khandwa 1.11 in., Amraoti 0.32 in., Nagpur 1.38 in., Chanda 1.86 in. and Raipur 0.93 in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the north and the west of the province. Day temperature was generally below normal; night temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the province.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.75 in. of rain, Marmagao 1.22 in. and Karwar 1.59 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.1 degrees and a minimum value of 79.6 degrees, both being 1 degree above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.39 in. of rain, Belgaum 1.30 in., Aurangabad 1.35 in. and Nizamabad 0.34 in. Skies are moderately clouded over east Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in the north of the division. Day temperature was below normal in Hyderabad and at Bijapur; night temperature was nearly normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay lies to-day over the Central Provinces. It has stimulated the activity of the monsoon over the reporting area. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras. The chief falls, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.31 in., Calicut 0.86 in., Cochin 0.43 in., Trivandrum 0.24 in., Cuddapah 0.18 in. and Madras 0.68 in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar and into the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 12th July 1925, issued from Simla.

The Bay depression crossed the cost yesterday and is moving in a west-northwesterly direction with its centre now over Orissa. It has given heavy rain its neighbourhood and is maintaining the activity of the monsoon in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the east United Provinces, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, the west United Provinces, the east Punjab, east Rajputana, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir and the northwest Frontier Province.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein eight inches; Toungoo one; Kyaukpyu two; Sibsagar one; Gauhati, Darjiling one and a half; Jessore one; Mirnapore, Angul two; Puri three; Cuttak four; Sambalpur five; Chaibasa, Hazaribagh one; Daltonanj one and a half; Mussooree three; Sutna two; Seoni one; Jagdalpur three; Hanamkonda one; Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.19	0.29	—0.10	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	0.91	1.37	—0.47	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	10.37	4.83	+5.54	24.77
Lahore	..	5.20	3.98	+1.22	19.62
Hissar	..	5.20	3.16	+2.04	14.47
Ambala	..	12.49	7.10	+5.39	30.49
Delhi	..	7.97	6.67	+1.30	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0.19	15.35	6.42	+8.93	26.90
Mainpuri	..	13.92	5.69	+8.23	27.07
Jhansi	0.23	14.67	9.63	+5.04	36.17
Cawnpore	..	11.80	6.52	+5.28	35.92
Allahabad	0.06	19.82	9.52	+1030	38.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	1.39	0.49	+0.90	3.68
Karachi	..	1.59	1.88	—0.24	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	0.09	3.91	2.73	+1.18	11.79
Ajmer	0.85	2.71	5.21	—2.50	20.65
Jaipur	1.13	5.35	5.76	+0.41	24.21
Kotah	0.01	8.09	7.94	+0.15	28.23
Mount Abu	0.08	11.54	13.00	—1.46	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	1.10	4.04	—2.94	14.39
Dwarka	..	2.03	5.26	—3.23	13.52
Veraval	0.04	13.30	6.52	+6.78	18.80
Rajkot	..	6.45	8.78	—2.34	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	11.68	6.88	+4.80	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.14	17.80	15.44	+2.36	40.97
Ahmedabad	0.06	9.08	8.67	+0.41	28.83
Deesa	..	7.99	5.47	+2.52	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	0.17	7.26	7.52	—0.26	29.19
Indore	0.50	7.47	9.77	—2.30	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	1.90	24.66	14.38	+9.70	55.11
Saugor	3.50	20.62	11.99	+8.63	44.95
Hoshangabad	2.00	13.03	11.65	+1.43	48.83
Khandwa	1.11	6.20	8.88	—2.68	29.63
Akola	0.03	6.06	8.96	—2.90	31.35
Amraoti	0.32	9.42	10.37	—0.95	33.05
Nagpur	1.38	16.88	14.83	+2.04	48.97
Chanda	1.86	11.29	14.08	—2.79	51.90
Raipur	0.93	25.57	14.38	+1119	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.04	30.71	30.46	+0.25	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.75	31.65	3.88	—1223	99.98
Mormugao	1.22	37.09	44.23	—7.14	94.95
Karwar	1.59	?	55.17	?	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.39	6.40	6.33	+0.97	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.08	4.61	6.33	—1.72	22.33
Poona	0.03	4.66	7.50	—2.84	27.11
Sholapur	..	4.38	6.47	—2.09	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.84	4.26	—3.62	20.90
Belgaum	1.30	12.62	14.27	—1.65	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	1.35	4.71	7.66	—2.95	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.34	6.27	9.35	—3.08	40.08
Hyderabad	0.09	3.46	7.00	—3.54	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	1.31	48.06	54.53	—6.49	125.68
Calicut	0.86	38.74	47.55	—8.81	117.16
Cochin	0.43	30.60	39.26	—8.66	114.51
Trivandrum	0.24	9.03	16.86	—7.83	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	..	12.18	10.36	+1.82	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..	5.39	7.17	—1.78	41.59
Bellary	0.03	0.28	2.53	—2.25	20.51
Cuddapah	0.18	1.54	4.68	—3.14	31.23
Madras	0.68	0.92	3.44	—2.52	50.74
Bangalore	0.04	2.07	4.77	—2.70	35.37
Coimbatore	0.04	1.19	2.26	—1.07	28.29
Trichinopoly	..	3.66	2.01	+1.65	36.18
Negapatam	..	0.78	2.08	—1.30	54.98

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, July 8.—The market has ruled extremely dull during the week under review with values inclined to ease in the absence of support from any of the consuming centres. Business has been restricted to very moderate dimensions and the offtake in all sections is poor. A little forward business has been negotiated, but the tone at the close is quiet.

Grey Shirtings.—No transactions of any importance are reported in this section and the selling season has now closed until the end of August.

Owing to the accumulation of stocks in Bombay, manufacturers appear to be anxious to realise their holdings even at very low prices, but are unable to make much headway in the face of keen Japanese competition.

Grey Dhooties.—Clearances are negligible but values generally are unchanged although Mull and Shirting qualities have appreciated slightly, due to a small demand from up-country.

Whites.—Sales have been effected in the finer styles, which have registered a small advance, although values in other qualities have hardly been maintained.

Miscellaneous.—Some improvement is noticeable in this section particularly in Printed Sarries, but considerable adjustment in price will be necessary before business can be brought to book.

Yarn.—The tone is quiet for the finer counts, but there is some enquiry for 70s. at fairly full rates on account of meagre stocks. Forward sales are reported in Turkey Red Yarns.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn, Rs. 1-8 to 2 per lb.

Grey Shirtings, 37 by 37½-38, 16 by 13, 7 lbs., Rs. 10 per piece.

Grey Shirtings, 37 by 38, 16 by 16, 8½ lbs., Rs. 13-3 per piece.

Grey Shirtings, 38 by 38½, 16 by 16, 8¾ lbs., Rs. 14 per piece.

Grey Shirtings, 39 by 38, 18 by 16, 10¼ lbs., Rs. 15-11 per piece.

Grey Shirtings, 38 by 38, 19 by 16, 10½ lbs., Rs. 16-12 per piece.

Grey Shirtings, 37 by 38, 19 by 19, 10¼ lbs., Rs. 17-5 per piece.

Grey Jaconel, 42 by 29, 20 by 20, Rs. 8 per piece.

White Shirtings, 40.000, 36 by 40 yds. Rs. 26-8; 98 yds. Rs. 20-10; 99 yds., Rs. 21-10; Raja, Rs. 10; per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only ard annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Our local Yarn market remains steady. No new sales are reported and clearances continue only moderate. Prices are unchanged, but Bombay productions are being offered on a very low basis both here and in several of the up-country centres usually supplied from this market. Demand for shipment is only meagre.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets.

Mule 10½s. Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4-2.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 4-3.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 4-6.
Mule 16½s. Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-8.
Mule 20½s. Rs 4-9 to Rs. 4-13.
Mule 22s. Rs. 4-14 to Rs. 5-2.

COAL.

There is no change of any note to report with regard to the demand for coal, which remains quiet. In consequence of the low raisings during the last few weeks the stocks of first class coal are fast diminishing, and unless an improvement is effected before long there will be in all probability a shortage. There are, however, plentiful supplies on offer of secondary qualities, but unfortunately, practically no demand for them.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:

Desherghur—Rs 7 to Rs. 7-8.

13, 14 and 15 Beams Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

11 and 12 Seowns Jharriah—Rs 4 to Rs 4-8.

10 Seam Jherriah—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

Raneegunge—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 3/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 745
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 109.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 211½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs 103.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 104.00.
London—Rome Liras 128.00.
London—Berlin Marks, 20.40.

Tone of Exchange:—Steady but dull market.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, July 11.
Stockholm	18.10
Christiania	28.75
Amsterdam	12.13
Switzerland	25.04
Belgium	104.50
Athens	297.50

London, July 11.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.50.
Exchange on London in Germany 13.16.
Exchange on London in Italy not received.

New York, July 11.

Demand Bills 48568

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 11.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 7/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 13/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 15 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 13.

Three months 4-9/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 2-3/4 per cent.
Money one month 2½ per cent.
Money three months 2½ per cent.
Money six months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 13.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/2.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/1.

London, July 13.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½
Silver ready d. 32.
Silver forward d. 31-15.

TONE OF SILVER:—
Quiet and idle, but the undertone is good. Nothing doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 13.

Ready:—21-6.
Vaid Sravan:—Opening 21-5-6. Highest. 21-5. At 6 p.m. 21-5.
Vaid Bhadwa:—Opening 21-5. Highest 21-4-6. At 6 p m. 21-4-6.
Teji Mandi Sravan:—Opening 0-3-0.
Teji Mandi Vaid Bhadrwa:—Opening As. 4.
Tone Market—Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, July 13.

Ready:—72-4.
Vaid Asad:—Opening 71-15 Highest 72-3 At 6 p.m 72-3.
Vaid Sravan:—Opening 72. Highest 72-3. At 6 p.m. 72-3.
Vaid Bhadrwa:—Opening 71-14. Highest 72-2 At 6 p.m. 72-2.
Teji Mandi:—Sravan Opening As. 14.
Vaid Bhadrwa: Opening Rs. 1-6.
Tone market:—Quiet.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, July 13

	For	Steamer	Date	Mails close a
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed	..	..	..
3	Japan	..	..	..
4	.. .. ..	..	..	..
5	(superscribed)	Sadu Maru	15-7-25	9 a. m
6	Singapore (")	..	..	..
7	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8	Mauritius ..	..	..	..
9	L. marquis.	..	..	..
10	South Africa	"Gujarat" via Colombo	14-7-25.	6-30 p. m

KERALA LETTER.

MOPLAHS AND THE ANDAMANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, July 3.

The colonisation of the Andaman Islands by the Moplahs of Malabar which some days ago fascinated some of the Moplahs of Ernad and Walluvanad taluks seems apparently to have come to nothing. Sedulous propaganda was being carried on by certain people broadcasting the wonderful climate and conditions in the Andamans. Rao Saheb Kunhiraman Nair, the Special Officer, who had been deputed by Government to the Islands, came out with a glowing report and said that particular localities had been arranged for the Moplahs and that these places were called Mannarghat, Calicut and so on. Presumably the Islands were thenceforth to be known as Malabar! Further, convicts were brought down specially and exhibited abroad in busses haranguing on the happy life led by them in the Andamans. Naturally, ignorant folk were taken in and a large number of Moplahs volunteered to go and settle down with their families in the Andamans; and this fantastic scheme of the virtual banishment of Moplahs from Malabar was on the verge of success.

Unfortunately for the scheme, however, the Moplah leaders woke to a sense of their responsibility in the matter before it was too late, and Messrs. Mohamed Schamnad, M.L.A., and K. Uppi Sahib, M.L.C., organised a counter-campaign condemning the folly and the futility of this scheme. They organised public meetings and conferences, issued leaflets and pamphlets broadcast and brought home to every one the real conditions prevailing in that "hell upon earth." This campaign easily succeeded and the majority of those who had volunteered to go, returned the "advances" of money received by them and refused to go. What is more, Government has come out with a communique disclaiming all responsibility in the scheme and professing an attitude of utter indifference towards it. And that is that!

KERALA SWARAJYA PARTY.

Though there were individual Swarajists here and there in this province, there was absolutely no Swarajist organisation, but the death of the Deshabandhu has rallied many to the cause for which he died. A meeting of Swarajists was held in Tellicherry on the 30th ultimo when it was resolved to organise the Kerala Provincial Swarajya Party with its headquarers at Tellicherry. Provisionally, Mr. V. Krishna Menon, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Tellicherry was elected President, and Messrs. V. K. N. Nambisan and S. K. Kombrabail, Joint Secretaries.

THE CORPORATION AND RACING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has already been written in the columns of the people's journal for and against horse racing by persons whose opinions have received a fair share of accommodation in your columns. It is, therefore, very deplorable that a policy of non-interference by Government on the representation of the Bombay Corporation for the abolition of the third enclosure should have to be recorded. Government maintains that in the absence of the third enclosure a worse state of gambling is carried on (unlicensed of course as against licensed on the totalisator), by vast crowds in the centre of the race course outside the enclosure. This excuse for the creation of the third enclosure is a *reductio ad absurdum* since it is no business of Government to maintain it within the enclosure or to legalise it by the tote. The truth of the matter is the Western India Turf Club and its pet child horse racing will not be able to survive very long for lack of popular patronage and if a death blow to racing does not ensue thereby it will at least make horse racing a very costly item to indulge in. If the Corporation cannot achieve this reform in a "sport" that has virtually seized upon the imagination of the masses what are our civic affairs coming to? The ignorant masses and the half paid clerks have to be saved from the temptation of frittering away their earnings in a solitary day at a race meeting. Those who persist in the continuance of the third enclosure and can risk to waste money out of their superfluity cannot have their way when the larger interests of humanity have to be protected. The vice must be uprooted though somebody conveniently said that it is universal which appears to be the only argument—if it can be called an argument at all, or a justification for its continuance where it is not wanted except by a few freaks who cry out "sport in danger" when their methods are called into question. The Corporation must act and act at once.—Yours, etc.

"REFORM."

SYSTEMATIC STRANGULATION.

LET MERCHANTS AND POLITICIANS UNITE.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

As the writer goes round the country, he perceives definite and distinct signs of a systematic strangulation of our trade and industry and our natural resources to the extent of our economic ruination and hence of subjudgation and decadence. The markets of Delhi and Cawnpore looked deserted, as the business in Bombay is so depressed. And unless our merchants and politicians make a common cause at an early date, the drain will continue and will sap the body politic.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

MR. VALLAVBHAI'S EXPLANATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 8.

Dr. Jacob E. Solomon, Secretary of the Sanitary Association and a nominated member of the Municipality, had said, in a letter to the local Press during the last week, that the non-removal of Katchra or its accumulation outside the Astodia Gate near the Municipal Pail Depot was the result of a favouritism towards the Katchra-contractor and as a definite instance of it he stated that the Katchra-contractor was paid Rs. 20,000 stipulated under the contract for transforming refuse into manure without the contract having been signed by him. Mr. Vallavbhai Patel, the President of the Municipality, has issued an explanation saying that the accumulation of the Katchra outside the Astodia Gate was not the result of favouritism but of the inability of the Municipality to provide a Katchra-collection Depot which the contractor was entitled to demand under the old contract which was originally entered into by the Committee of Management. The old Naroda Depot costs the Municipality as much as Rs. 90,000 per year as the roads leading to it have to be maintained in a fit condition by the District Local Board at Municipal expense and as the contractor could not be forced under the terms of the contract-deed to remove the Katchra at all if the roads leading to the Depot are not in a proper condition, the Municipality naturally preferred to find him a place which being within the Municipal limits and hence under its entire charge did not involve such huge outlay to letting him (the contractor) charge his bill without removing the Katchra at all. As for paying the money without obtaining his signature on the Contract deed Mr. Vallavbhai says that not a pie was paid to the contracotor before he had accepted the terms of the contract in writing and given an undertaking to sign the *pucca* contract deed when it was ready.

SURAT SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Hony. Secretary of the above Society writes:—

The twelfth annual general meeting of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, was held on 21st ultimo in the Sarvajanik Middle School Building, Surat. Resolutions about electing Sir Purushottamdas as President of the Society, and Messrs. P. J. Talyarkhan, B.A., LL.B., Maganlal Thakordas Modi, C.I.E., Sirdar Ishwerdas, J. Store, and Nawab Sirdar Meer Masudalamkhan as Vice-Presidents of the Society for the year 1925-26 were carried unanimously.

The most prominent points mentioned in the Society's annual report for the year 1924-25 may be summarised as under:—

The M. T. B. Arts College is progressing very satisfactorily. The old Principal Mr. V. K. Rajwade, M.A., has retired and the new Principal Mr. D. R. Gadgil, B.A., M.Litt. (Cantab) has already taken charge of his post.

Prof. V. K. Nimkar, is expected to return by the end of August with the degree of M.Sc., and after his return, the Science department of the College will be considerably strengthened. Another young Volunteer of the Society, Prof. K. L. Desai, M.A., LL.B., is very shortly going to be deputed to Cambridge for further studies in English. The Society has already secured some and is trying to secure more young men of high academic qualifications as Volunteers for the College. The Sarvajanik High School conducted by the Society, is doing its work very satisfactorily and its great popularity is evidenced by a steady increase in the number of boys every year. The Head-Master of the school has to refuse admission to many young boys for want of accommodation. The Society thinks of constructing an additional block of eight or ten rooms but for that purpose nearly Rs. 20,00 are required. In conclusion the Society most earnestly appeals to the people of Gujarat to relieve it from financial difficulties and thus enable it to carry on the good work that it has undertaken.

"BORAH'S COMPLAINT AGAINST SUNNI BARRISTER."

The report of the Madras libel suit which was published in our yesterday's issue under the above given title, was not communicated to us by the Associated Press, as inadvertently stated, but by a Madras correspondent.

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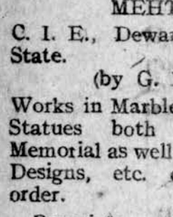

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RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your "Notes of the Day" under the above heading I send you herewith for publication the copies of letters received by the Municipal Secretary, from the Agents, G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. R., and you will see therefrom that whilst tehe tone is different, both the Railway Organizations are afraid of publicity. Both the companies advertise the advantages their publicity bureaus offer; can you Sir, explain why they are afraid of publicity? It is a psychological problem worth consideration.

No doubt there is, as you put it, "a certain measure of welcome change of attitude" on the part of the great Mogul of Victoria Terminus, but you will agree that it is a somewhat halting obeisance to the bold stand Mr. Jivraj Nensey took in the matter and the editorial support of the Indian Press.

The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was formed in the year 1915 with the object of looking after the interests of passengers and traders and helping them with advice and representating their grievances to the Railway Administrations, and yet of all, it is unthinkably surprising that the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Administrations have, far from accepting the co-operation of the Passengers' Association looked upon it as an "*untouchable*" and more an undesirable critic than a helpmate. Let us hope that it will not be so in the future and the welcome change on which you felicitate the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway will be maintained and the incidents like the one Mr. Lalubhoy Samaldas—the then President of the Association had to put up, will not occur.

Both the Railways advertise, "At your Service", let us hope that this will be translated into action.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated the 27th June 1925, from the Dy. Agent and Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Rly:—

"Your letter No. 2283, dated the 13th June 1925. Copies of the Proceedings of the Meetings of Local Advisory Committee.

In reply to your above letter, I am desired to state that the Agent will be pleased to furnish you with one copy of the proceedings of each meeting of our Local Advisory Committee on condition that the papers are regarded as strictly confidential—the contents are not to be published and they are made available only to yourself and the members of the Corporation."

Letter to the Secretary, Bombay Municipality, dated the 29th June 1925, from the Ag. Secretary, G. I. P. Ry.:—

"I am in receipt of your letter No 2743, dated the 24th June 1925. We must ask for an undertaking that the contents of the Advisory Committee proceedings will not be published i.e., that the members of the Corporation who are allowed access to them—and we should prefer that it were only the Committee Members—will undertake to respect the fact that they are confidential.

"We note that the Municipal Office will not publish them."

BANDRA DRAINAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 11.

At a general meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board held on Friday amongst the matters discussed two require special mention. The first was a proposition moved by Mr. Augustus Pereira proposing the appointment of a Committee to consider and report on the whole question of the introduction of underground drainage in Bandra. Mr. Gupte elaborated on the proposal and added two more names to the Committee and suggesting that the latter should report specially on certain points such as the financing of the scheme and the sufficiency of water for flushing purposes. The proposal was agreed to. On this subject the feeling of the greater portion of the intelligent public is that the present archaic method of removing sewage and filth from the town ought to cease without delay by all possible means. Government have recently come to the aid of this intelligent opinion and have offered funds for accomplishing the object by presenting as a free gift a moiety of the charges and lending the other moiety at easy rate of interest. Unless the present Board desires that the existing undesirable state of things should be perpetuated they will not, it is hoped, lose this opportunity to accomplish a highly desirable reform. By a tinkering policy of "promise, pause, prepare postpone and end by letting things alone," Bandra has remained twenty years behind the dawn of civilization.

The other important matter dealt with by this Board was a proposition brought forward in the interests of third class railway passengers by Mr. H J. Antia. While thanking the Agent of the Railway Company for his prompt action in removing some of the defects in the new overbridge at Bandra the mover proposed, (1) that a booking office be opened somewhere near the bridge, (2) that arrangements should be made to reserve the open plot outside near the bridge for the carriages of passengers using this bridge in order to save them the heavy trudge from one end of a long platform to the other end and (3) that the trains on the 4th and 5th platforms should be stopped a little closer to the bridge and not at the south end of an unnecessarily long platform as is done now. An overwhelming majority of the Councillors readily and cheerfully accepted the proposal with the exception of Mr. Almeida who moved an amendment. His laboured effort to do this resulted in the ultimate withdrawal of the amendment he drafted after a deal of trouble and delay. Mr. Naik spoke forcibly in favour of Mr. Antia's proposition which was ultimately carried unanimously with the addition of a rider proposed by Mr. Gupte that similar defects in the Khar Station overbridge also require to be remedied.

FREE KICKS.

(BY CENTRE-HALF.)

I have been asked by several football enthusiasts as to whether so-and-so belongs to the first string or to the second, and frankly I could not answer as the same question has often perplexed me. It has become a habit with one or two clubs, which have two teams in the League, to move players from one team to the other as the occasion demands; in short to effect a little judicial strengthening of the home eleven when a formidable opponent has to be encountered. And quite right too; you cannot blame them; the league rules allow it and like law-abiding members they follow them to the letter. But surely rules of this nature merit instant dissolution. At the beginning of the season I agitated against an arbitrary selection of applicants to fill the available places in the two Leagues. According to the prevailing constitution clubs which had played before, enjoyed the privilege of the first choice and automatically occupied all the places except one, the applicant for which had to be decided by holding an eliminating competition among six new and undoubtedly keen clubs. The injustice of this was at the time obvious, as the majority of the competing clubs could be relied upon to give a good account of themselves against the "favoured ones," if not actually defeat them.

And the bitterest pill of all to swallow was that five of the seven clubs in the first division had "B" teams to represent them and fill up five of the available eight places in the second division. The football fathers' aim is—or if it is not, it should be—to spread the game as much as possible so that it embraces every possible class and community. This can only be effected by getting as many clubs—not teams—as possible in the only local league. If "B" teams are allowed to exist, then the chances of the rising clubs become very minute indeed. Considering the question of "B" teams again, has the constitution succeeded in providing the best standard of football in the League? Most emphatically no! It is not unusual for the Y.M.C.A. "B," and the G. I. P. "B" to leave the field heavy losers after a display which culminates in an ordeal for the crowd. After a great deal of trouble the G. I. P. are able to turn out a full team in their first division fixtures. Great scrutiny and energy is utilised in collecting the cast-offs of the other clubs to make up some sort of a team to represent the Y. M. C. A. Is it at all feasible that under the circumstances these two clubs are able to put into the field "B" teams which merit a place in the second division?

As it turns out the progress of the League has provided another cause for complaint. The object of having a second division is to give mediocre players an opportunity of showing their worth in the junior division. When however first division players are permitted to strengthen their "B" teams, the aforesaid mediocre players are placed at a distinct disadvantage which is hardly in keeping with the sporting spirit. To make a long story short, one or two teams are pot hunting and the sooner the W. I. F. A. put a stop to it, the better. This can only be effected in one way, and that is by distinguishing the two strings of every club by a clear dividing line. Let there be a definite hiatus between the "A" teams and "B" teams, so that no player who has figured in a first division fixture, should be allowed to appear in the second division. I can almost hear a cry of protest to the effect that, how then can a player's true form be gauged? Easily enough. The clubs which have developed this amiable and highly useful habit, have, and have had, ample opportunity to make their "finds" in practice matches on their home grounds. It is not too late to carry this ruling into effect and it cannot be denied that, in fairness to the junior players concerned, the W. I. F. A. would meet the approval of football fans by taking the right view of the matter. It is immaterial who wins in the end, so long as the winners gain their spurs in "fashion fair and square."

UP GUJARAT MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The travelling public had to suffer a great deal of hardship as the Up Gujarat Mail did not stop at Dadar. The passengers staying in the suburbs made many petitions to the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities, but as there were many difficulties, the Railway authorities could not meet with the desire of the public, though they were very eager to do so. Last year I brought this matter before the Local Advisory Board of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and at the time I was promised by the Railway officials that they would stop Up Gujarat Mail either at Dadar or Bandra no sooner their work was finished. Now I am glad to inform the public that my friend M. E. T. Robinson has informed me that he has arranged to stop Up Gujarat Mail at Bandra from the 1st of September, I hope, Mr. Robinson will in near future arrange to stop it at Dadar instead of at Bandra and satisfy the passengers staying in suburbs.—Yours, etc.

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY,
Hon. Jt. Secretary,
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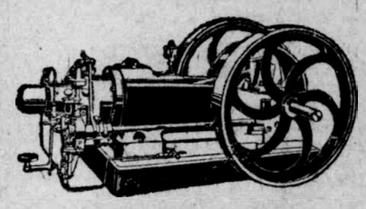

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BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsil. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lallubhai.

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